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China Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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5 September 1985

CHINA REPORT

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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GENERAL

DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER COMMENTS ON U.S.-SOVIET CONFRONTATION

AU071021 Vienna ARBEITER-ZEITUNG in German 7 Aug 85 p 3

[Text] Salzburg (APA)--Only a positive relationship of the two superpowers, the United States and the USSR, can ensure lasting peace, said Zhou Nan, PRC vice minister of foreign affairs, in a lecture at the Salzburg Diplomats Seminar [no date given].

The direct confrontation of these two power blocs in Europe has become a threat not only to this continent but to the entire world, he said.

Both talk about strategic balance but mean supremacy, Zhou declared. They explain the expansion of their arms production in terms of defensive purposes, but actually each of them wants to overtake the other and to prove its offensive capability. Their striving for supremacy results in a true arms race that is shifting from conventional to nuclear weapons and from earth to space.

The countries of the Third World in particular, which after all account for three-quarters of the earth's total population, want peace and more and more strongly oppose war, he went on to say. Even countries that belong to a military alliance nowadays are increasingly pursuing their own interests and do not want to subordinate themselves to either of the superpowers.

The preservation of peace is also a primary concern of Chinese foreign policy. And that is why the PRC advocates total disarmament, Zhou Nan said. China neither belongs to any bloc, nor will it allow itself to be put under pressure. The road of negotiations can bring even two different systems closer together, as was the case, for example, regarding Hong Kong, the Chinese vice foreign minister declared.

CSO: 3620/476

GENERAL

RENMIN RIBAO REVIEWS HELSINKI AGREEMENT

HK081025 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 3 Aug 85 p 7

["Newsletter from Finland" by reporter Liu Xumin [0491 4872 3046]:
"The European Security Conference in the Past Decade and Its Prospects"]

[Text] 1 August this year was the 10th anniversary of the signing of the Helsinki final documents. Foreign ministers from the 35 countries which were participants in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe came to Helsinki to attend the 3-day celebration meeting, at which they reviewed the implementation of the final documents and looked into the future of the European security conference.

How much "security" the CSCE has brought to Europe was the central question of their discussion. FRG Foreign Minister Gensher said: The process of the CSCE over the past 10 years was "full of disappointments and differences." Many observers here held that although many follow-up meetings of the CSCE were held in Belgrade, Madrid, and Stockholm, almost no substantive results were achieved at these meetings. In the past 10 years, the only results of the CSCE were that Eastern and Western countries informed each other beforehand of their military exercises and sent observers to monitor each other's war games on a voluntary basis, and it [became] easier for reporters to gather news and for separated families to be reunited. However, the past 10 years also saw a tense situation in Europe. The Soviet Union and the United States vied with each other in deploying new intermediate-range missiles in Europe. The talks on reducing force in Central Europe and on intermediate-range nuclear weapons were simply marking time. Incidents of violating the "Helsinki spirit" occurred from time to time.

Participant countries of the CSCE explain the reasons for the slow development of the things in different ways. The United States accused the Soviet Union of failing to perform the duties specified by the "documents," and continuing to persecute dissidents at home and violate human rights. On the other hand, the Soviet Union condemned the United States for interfering in the internal affairs of other countries under the pretext of human rights, and criticized Western countries for forcing large numbers of young people out of work and failing to guarantee people's basic rights. In particular, the Soviet Union also accused the United States of deploying new missiles in Western Europe and developing space weapons.

Some small and medium-sized countries in Europe at the meeting criticized both superpowers for trampling upon the spirit of the "Helsinki agreements" by invading and interfering in other countries. They demanded dialogue and peace and opposed antagonism and war. They also called for disarmament and opposed the arms race. They demanded that the United States and the Soviet Union conclude an agreement on reducing nuclear weapons and stopping the development of space weapons and hoped for a U.S.-Soviet dialogue that will lead to the relaxation of the international situation. Some European countries at the meeting protested the superpowers' domination of their destiny and demanded that European people be able to take their destiny into their own hands. In his speech at the meeting, French Foreign Minister Roland Dumas said that all disarmament talks concerning European security should be participated in by European countries and should not be controlled completely by the superpowers.

During the 3-day meeting, participant countries made bilateral and multilateral contacts. Many countries still cherished high hope for the norms included in the "final documents" and they thought that by maintaining this channel of dialogue and making frequent bilateral and multilateral contacts, they will be able to remove the barriers between the two blocs and increase mutual understanding between the people in Eastern and Western Europe. At the same time, the small and medium-sized European countries may also acquire an equal position and a say in the handling of affairs in Europe.

Most foreign ministers in their speeches emphasized the need to continue the process of the European security conference. However, this process will continue to be slow and tortuous and will be as full of contradictions and struggles as ever.

CSO: 4005/1267

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

PAPER ON CIVIL CASES INVOLVING HONG KONG, MACAO PEOPLE

HK080933 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 1007 GMT 2 Aug 85

[Article by Gao Cheng (7559 4453) selected from ZHONGGUO FAZHI BAO dated 26 July: "Several Procedural Issues on Trying Civil Cases Involving Hong Kong and Macao Compatriots"]

[Text] The civil cases involving Hong Kong and Macao compatriots are different from ordinary civil cases. The people's court, apart from mainly referring to the ordinary procedure set by the civil procedural law, should also refer to the special rules and other relevant rules concerning the trial of the cases involving foreign nationals set in the civil procedural law. The people's court must also pay particular attention to the following issues:

1. The civil cases involving Hong Kong and Macao compatriots are not civil cases involving foreign nationals.

Hong Kong and Macao are an inseparable part of China, and we have never admitted that these two regions are foreign territories. According to the concept of the state set in international law, as far as the locations are concerned, the civil cases involving Hong Kong and Macao compatriots are not foreign, so they are not cases involving foreign nationals. When prosecuting or being prosecuted, Hong Kong and Macao compatriots, no matter whether they have the British dependent territories' citizenship or the Portuguese dependent territories' citizenship or not and no matter whether they are holders of the British dependent territories' citizens' passport issued by the Hong Kong authorities or holders of the Portuguese dependent territories' citizens' passport issued by the Macao authorities or not they should not be treated as foreign nationals, because one of the important items in our country's nationality law is not to recognize dual nationality. Hong Kong and Macao compatriots have always been considered as Chinese nationals by the Chinese Government. The 9th item of "The Nationality Law of the People's Republic of China," which says "Chinese nationals who have settled down in foreign countries and who have obtained foreign citizenship of their own free will or have become foreign citizens will automatically lose their Chinese citizenship," does not apply to Hong Kong and Macao compatriots. This point has been clearly stated in memorandum of the government of the People's Republic

of China in the "Sino-British Joint Declaration On the Question of Hong Kong" signed by both the British and Chinese Governments: "Under the Nationality Law of the People's Republic of China, all Hong Kong Chinese compatriots, whether they are holders of the 'British Dependent Territories Citizens' Passport' or not, are Chinese nationals." This position is also accepted by the British side. So the Hong Kong and Macao compatriots possessing the above mentioned passports or identity cards, who prosecute or are prosecuted in the people's court, should not be treated as foreign nationals. But when the Hong Kong and Macao citizens who are holders of the passports issued by other foreign countries or the holders of British or Portuguese passports, the people's court should recognize their foreign nationality, and the cases involving them belong to the cases involving foreign nationals.

2. The jurisdiction of the civil cases involving Hong Kong and Macao compatriots.

Since Hong Kong and Macao are different from the hinterland, the jurisdiction of the civil cases involving Hong Kong and Macao compatriots is as important as the jurisdiction of the civil cases involving foreign nationals. As far as this question is concerned, our principle is to act according to the rules concerning regional jurisdiction in "The Civil Procedural Law (Trial Implementation)" and actively exercise the jurisdiction power. Usually, the divorce cases involving the couples who originally got married in the hinterland and who have now settled down in Hong Kong or Macao are refused trial by the Hong Kong and Macao courts for the reason that they got married in the hinterland and so on and so forth. When these couples return to the hinterland to apply for trial, their cases can be tried by the people's courts in the places where they originally got married or registered their marriage or where the accused originally registered their permanent residences. When trying this kind of case, the people's court must possess three conditions: 1) Legal documents, originally issued in the hinterland, providing proof of the couples' rights, responsibilities, and relationship. 2) The cases must be those which have been refused trial by Hong Kong or Macao courts. 3) The couple must return to the hinterland for the trial together.

Another question concerning the jurisdiction of the civil cases involving Hong Kong and Macao compatriots is that which level of the people's court should be the first trial court of the cases. This has not been mentioned in "The Civil Procedural Law (Trial Implementation)." The document of the 4th national civil trial work meeting "Views on Questions of the Implementation of 'The Civil Procedural Law (Trial Implementation)'" stipulates the principle in solving this question, which says that the cases involving Hong Kong and Macao compatriots are not cases involving foreign nationals, so generally, the people's court at the grassroots level is the first trial court of such cases. As for some major and complicated cases, the intermediate people's court is the first trial court.

3. Legal representative and testimonial of relevant documents.

Because Hong Kong and Macao compatriots live in Hong Kong and Macao, lack a complete understanding of the legal system in the hinterland and have difficulties in personally attending the trial in the hinterland, legal representatives are becoming more and more important in the trial of the cases involving Hong Kong and Macao compatriots by the people's court. Usually, if the Hong Kong and Macao compatriots who prosecute or are prosecuted in the people's court have not expressed the idea of hiring legal representatives to attend the court for them, the people's court should tell them that they can hire legal representatives to attend the court for them so as to enable the trial to go on smoothly.

In trying the cases involving Hong Kong and Macao compatriots, the letters of commission concerning hiring the legal representatives in the trial and the certificates showing the martial status in the divorce cases and other documents needed for the trial sent by the litigants must include testimonials issued by one of the relevant institutions or lawyers who are stipulated in "The Supplementary Notice on Issuing Testimonials to Hong Kong and Macao Compatriots Who Want to Return to the Hinterland to Apply for Notarization" and "The Supplementary Notice on Presenting Testimonials by Hong Kong and Macao Compatriots Who Return to the Hinterland to Apply for Notarization" issued by the Ministry of Justice. The relevant documents made in Hong Kong or Macao, which are handed over to the people's court by the litigants, must also include the testimonials issued by one of the relevant institutions or lawyers in order to prove their validity.

4. The question of sending the documents relating to the trial to the litigants in Hong Kong and Macao.

According to the specific situations, we can adopt the following methods to send the documents relating to the trial to the litigants in Hong Kong and Macao on condition that they have not informed the people's court of their appointed receivers to receive the documents on their behalf in the hinterland:

1) The documents relating to the trial will be sent to the litigants by their legal representatives. 2) The documents relating to the trial will be sent to the litigants by mail. The people's court will send the documents relating to the trial to the litigants in the form of a return and double registered letter and will also specify the date for the letter to be received by the litigants in Hong Kong and Macao. 3) If the above methods cannot be used, the documents relating to the trial will be published in the form of an announcement.

5. The question concerning Hong Kong and Macao litigants leaving for Hong Kong and Macao before the trial ends.

Very often, the Hong Kong and Macao litigants who return to the hinterland to attend the trial need to leave for Hong Kong and Macao before the trial

ends. Generally speaking, they are free to do so, but if in the trial, it is quite necessary for them to attend the trial or they are the litigants who must continue to take part in the legal activities, they will be ordered to give a guarantee to the people's court if they decide to leave for Hong Kong and Macao. If they refuse to do so, the people's court can immediately inform the public security organs so that the public security organs can take proper actions to prevent them from leaving the country. Here, the giving of a guarantee is a decision made by the people's court in its own power. According to the needs of different cases, the people's court can also demand different kinds of guarantee, such as demanding the litigants to offer their property in the hinterland as a guarantee or provide a guarantor so that the people's court will be able to carry out the court decision on the property they have offered as a guarantee or on their guarantors when giving judgement on the responsibilities they must shoulder.

CSO: 4005/1267

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

VICE MINISTER OF CULTURE ON CULTURAL EXCHANGE

Beijing LIAOWANG [OUTLOOK] in Chinese No 23, 10 Jun 85 pp 18-19

[Interview with Lu Zhixian, vice minister of culture, by LIAOWANG reporter: "Chinese External Cultural Exchange Has a Long History"; date and place not given]

[Text] Our reporters recently interviewed the Vice Minister of Culture, Comrade Lu Zhixian [0712 1807 0431], and asked him about the nation's cultural exchange with the world.

Question: Tell us the significance, functions and development of cultural exchange.

Answer: Cultural exchange is a vehicle for increasing mutual understanding and friendship between the peoples of different nations and a medium for disseminating and acquiring science and technology. Through cultural exchange, peoples of the world can learn from one another's unique cultures developed over the course of human history. As Mr Lu Xun said, "Ideally, human beings should understand and care for one another. But only art and literature can bring about such understanding."

We have a long history of cultural and friendship exchanges with many countries in the world. As new China matured, its cultural exchange activities also multiplied. Premier Zhou Enlai once remarked that diplomacy has two harbingers, economic and cultural. As an effective "vanguard," these two harbingers have helped broaden new China's influence. Our opening act in cultural exchange was the despatch of official cultural delegations abroad in 1951 and the signing of official cultural cooperation agreements. From then onwards, there was a heavy flow of cultural emissaries each year between China and the world, opening up many new "silk roads." China had concluded cultural agreements with more than 30 countries up to 1966, covering such fields as culture, art, science, education, health, athletics, journalism, publishing, libraries, broadcasting, cultural relics, archaeology, religion and parks; and despatched and received a large number of artistic delegations and cultural figures. These activities have been instrumental in publicizing China's socialist achievements, developing cultural intercourse between it and the world, both government-to-government and people-to-people, and promoting mutual understanding.

Unfortunately, cultural exchange was dealt a devastating blow during the 10 years of turmoil and almost ground to a halt. After the "gang of four" was smashed, particularly following the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, cultural exchange has come back to life and is now flourishing in a most gratifying way.

Question: What are the developments in cultural exchange in recent years?

Answer: Cultural exchange has made a good deal of progress in the 6 years from 1979 through 1984. We have signed cultural cooperation agreements with 67 countries, conduct cultural exchange with over 130 countries, maintain all sorts of contacts with more than 2,000 foreign cultural organizations, and have sent and received over 3,000 cultural and artistic groups, comprising 20,000 people. Chinese artists and other workers have been to all corners of the globe. In addition, exchanges between libraries, publishers and museums have also made much progress and the number of experts, students and researchers who make overseas tours or visit us is increasing by the year. Moreover, China has sent representatives to a string of international competitions and conferences. All this has publicized the principles, policies and achievements of China's cultural developments and our fine modern as well as traditional culture and art, and increased the understanding and friendship between our people and people around the world.

Question: What are the characteristics of cultural exchange in recent years?

Answer: First, cultural exchange is developing in depth as well as breadth and its scope and scale are expanding at an unprecedented pace. As I said earlier, the number of cultural cooperation agreements we have signed with other nations in the past 7 years doubled the number of such agreements in the 17 years before the "Cultural Revolution." In the past, we sent and received on average no more than 100 to 200 assorted cultural delegations consisting of 400 to 500 people each year. Today, the number of delegations averages between 600 and 700, consisting of 3,000 to 4,000 people.

Second, cultural exchange has been diversified and now takes a plethora of forms. Not only has our traditional folk culture and art been gradually understood and appreciated abroad, but our modern wholesome music and dance have also been highly visible on the world stage. Foreign audiences are as captivated by our rare archaeological finds as they are fascinated by China's exquisite folk arts and crafts. In the past, most of the performing groups we sent abroad were in such fields as Beijing opera, Shaoxing opera, acrobatics, song and dance, folk music and puppetry. Now they have been joined by troupes in such local and earthy operas as Sichuan opera, Guangdong opera, Fujian opera, Qiong opera, Huangmei opera and flower-drum opera. Our art exhibitions abroad feature not only traditional Chinese painting, calligraphy, ceramics and arts and crafts in all their splendid variety, all of which have come to represent our civilization, but also water color painting, lacquer painting, sculpture, embroidery, paper-cutting, clay sculpture and photography. They have been highly praised by foreign audiences and experts.

Third, the channels of exchange have been much broadened. There are non-governmental as well as governmental friendly contacts, exchange activities

organized by friendly cities as well as those conducted by the relevant agencies, general friendly visits as well as specialized study missions, and multilateral cultural activities and exchange as well as bilateral cooperation and exchange. In short, all agencies, localities and municipalities have shown a good deal of initiative and used a variety of channels in a coordinated way to advance the rapid development of China's cultural exchange.

Question: Which of our artistic forms have had the greatest impact and been most popular abroad?

Answer: Films are currently an important part of international cultural intercourse. Apart from organizing film weeks, dispatching and receiving film delegations and setting up a film import and export network, we have in recent years taken part in 240 international film festivals and more than 70 of our films, including "The Spring," "South Side Story," "An Unfinished Chess Game" and "The Wonder of Huangshan," have won awards. We have also made over 70 films in cooperation with other nations, including the spectacular color series, "Marco Polo," a joint production with Italy which took the international film world by storm and has been highly acclaimed.

Our music, dance and acrobatic performers have captured almost 200 awards in international arts festivals, bringing honor to the motherland. Following the series of victories by our acrobats, instrumental musicians and ballet dancers in international competitions, Chinese singers are also enjoying a budding reputation in international music contests and have won a number of awards, signalling the entry of China into the world musical arena.

What should be emphasized, too, is the newly emerging force of modern drama. During its Western European tour, the Beijing People's Arts Theatre performed the play "The Teahouse" and attracted a great deal of interest among foreign artists and viewers. Our foreign archaeological exhibitions in recent years drew tens of thousands of visitors and gave people all over the world a better idea of the Chinese nation's ancient history and civilization.

Question: Please explain the relationship between external cultural exchange and our present "four modernizations."

Answer: As a developing socialist nation, China is in the process of carrying out the magnificent "four modernizations." In other words, it wants to achieve a highly sophisticated material civilization as well as a spiritual civilization. Undoubtedly it is important for us to uphold the open door policy, do our best to learn from other countries and extensively absorb anything around the world which benefits the "four modernizations." As our external activities get under way, more and more people in the world will want to know China better. This creates a favorable backdrop for our vigorous efforts to develop cultural exchange.

We know from experience that cultural exchange makes it possible for our cultural workers to acquire the best that foreign cultures have to offer, thereby promoting the development of China's culture and arts and enriching the people's cultural life. The Chinese people today have frequent opportunities to hear world famous symphony orchestras perform the works of

international maestros or see classical and modern ballet, folk dance and music, pantomime and drama. Art galleries and exhibition halls in China display foreign paintings, arts, crafts, historic relics and books year around, which are highly popular among Chinese viewers. China's artists who make overseas tours all come home with new additions to their repertoire. When foreign cultural workers visit China to perform or lecture, they are invariably accompanied by Chinese who never let go an opportunity to exchange ideas or compare notes with foreign professionals. England is the birthplace of water color painting; an exhibition of English watercolor painting here proved to be an educational experience for our artists. The making of mother-of-pearl is a lost art in China. But Japan learned the skill and passed it back to us when it put on an exhibition here, so now we have been able to revive the skill and excel in it again.

Question: What are your cultural exchange plans for the future?

Answer: Cultural exchange has expanded in scope and scale at an unprecedented pace, but we are now in the 1980's. Rapid scientific and technological changes have created very favorable conditions for international cultural exchange and cooperation, an area in which we are still lagging.

We will continue our vigorous and systematic efforts to conclude cultural cooperation agreements with certain countries, dispatch and receive official cultural delegations, artistic groups and professional study tours; organize exhibitions and take part in cultural international competitions.

In the future, we must further develop international exchange and cooperation on the basis of our nation's superb cultural traditions and do our part to add luster to the treasure trove of human civilization.

12581

CSO: 4005/1201

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

DEMOGRAPHY COURSES OFFERED IN MIDDLE SCHOOLS

Beijing JIHUA SHENGYU BAN in Chinese 28 Jun 85 p 1

[Article by Lu Xiaobin [0712 2556 2430]: "Over 6,000 Middle Schools in China Offer Demography Courses"]

[Text] It has been learned from relevant sources that more than 6,000 middle schools in China are now offering courses in demography. In the 4 years from 1981 to 1984, over 4 million middle school students received demographic instruction and a contingent of 19,000 middle school demography teachers was also developed. The unprecedented move of offering specialized demographic education in middle schools will have a far-reaching impact on the country's ability to control population growth and promote China's development and prosperity.

China's population consists overwhelmingly of young people and adolescents; in fact about half of all Chinese are under the age of 21. A few years later, today's middle school students will become a new force in the the four modernizations drive, on the one hand, and enter marriageable and child-bearing stages, on the other. Now is the time to educate them in demography so that they will understand the significance and demands of China's family planning policy and earnestly follow this policy after they enter society. To suit China's conditions, the Ministry of Education decided as early as 1980 to offer "demography seminars" at middle schools. Since 1981, over 6,000 middle schools in Beijing, Shanghai, Liaoning, Hebei, Shandong, Henan, Shaanxi, Sichuan, Hunan and Jiangsu have set up demography courses one after another, a total of 4 million senior and junior middle school students have received systematic training in this field, and a rudimentary yet substantial contingent of demography middle school teachers has emerged.

Bearing in mind middle school students' characteristics, the parties concerned have prepared demography textbooks which are easy to understand as they explain the complex in simple terms, and produced a set of "demography hanging charts." Some schools have also put together demography exhibits and used a combination of charts, models and samples, etc., to disseminate among students scientific demographic knowledge. The curriculum includes Marxist population theories, population and the environment, world population conditions, China's population conditions, the relationship between population and the four modernizations, population policy and puberty hygiene, contraception, eugenics and so on.

This is the first time in China's education history that middle schools offered instruction in demography. Experience proves that it makes a good deal of sense to teach demography in middle schools. Many students have commented that after attending demography classes, their outlook has been broadened and they became more knowledgeable about and appreciative of the importance and urgency of controlling China's population growth. Through their studies, a number of senior middle school students who were going steady in the past now realized the dangers of early courtship, marriage and parenthood and have voluntarily stopped dating. Armed with a measure of scientific demographic knowledge, other students have actively publicized it in society, urging the people to respond to the state's call for family planning, and have achieved good results.

12581

CSO: 4005/1213

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

NEED FOR MORE EFFECTIVE CONTROL OVER ADULT EDUCATION DISCUSSED

Beijing LIAOWANG [OUTLOOK] in Chinese No 27, 8 Jul 85 p 7

[Article by Lin Ning [2651 1337] and Chen Zhijiang [7115 2535 1730]: "Adult Education Must Be Geared to Social Needs"]

[Text] During our recent visit to a number of areas to gather materials for a story, we discovered a common phenomenon among localities and military units -- the blind proliferation of "advanced courses" and "party and political courses." We are convinced that this proliferation, if unchecked, will give rise to a lopsided educational mix among our cadres.

It is undoubtedly an important approach towards developing the nation's expertise by mobilizing all social forces and providing training for in-service cadres and adult education in a systematic way. But some units and schools are scrambling to conduct "advanced general arts courses" and "party and political courses" even in the absence of minimum projections about the number of qualified personnel required, with the result that there is a concentration of trainees in one or two fields. For instance, among the 110,000 candidates for Liaoning's advanced educational examination for the self-taught last year, as many as 76,000, or 80 percent, specialized in party politics. In a certain garrison in the Beijing Military Region, 97 percent of those soldiers who took advanced courses chose general arts courses. Further, of the 97 percent, 98 percent were in party and political courses. Applied arts, science and engineering courses attracted only 2 percent of the trainees.

The economic take-off of a nation cannot depend on senior technical cadres alone but needs a host of middle technical personnel. But some people have the muddled idea that "there is no point in offering any training other than the advanced kind." Trainees, too, look down upon intermediate technical training and, ignoring their own educational level and social needs, skip a grade and go in for advanced training. Of the 22,000 cadres in a military region receiving advanced training, almost half of them are of junior high standard. Some units and departments these days consider learning a passport to fame and fortune. Since there is a surplus of arts teachers, it seems a good way to make money by offering advanced general arts courses. Most trainees, for their part, look upon these courses as a soft option in which they can earn a diploma painlessly through rote learning. A cadre in charge

of education put it graphically, "Cadres these days desperately need a diploma, teachers need a pass percentage and an income, and the leadership needs a target and progress. So everybody jumps on the training bandwagon as an easy way out, regardless of whether or not the training involved is really useful." The result is a rather serious imbalance in our educational structure.

At present, the number of managerial personnel in finance, economics, law and applied arts is relatively small. So is our number of middle technical personnel. According to projections by the relevant educational departments, China will develop a substantial need for such personnel by the year 2000, which makes some leaders in personnel departments and educational circles worry that if the present trend continues, society's need will remain unfulfilled despite a sea of graduates. Should that come to pass, our severe shortage of experts for the four modernizations will not ease in any substantive way and the nation's educational structure will become increasingly irrational, thus further exacerbating the problem of mismatch between what a person learns at school and his job.

We should make the adjustment of the educational structure an important part of the educational reform now in progress in China. We must reform education for in-service cadres and adult education in accordance with the realities of economic construction, and strengthen overall control over cadre education and adult education by making the necessary policy changes. We must advocate the training of a variety of experts at different levels and through different mechanisms, taking as our point of departure the needs of the four modernizations. Judging by our cadres' educational standards, our economic development needs and our educational resources today, the time for universal higher education has not yet arrived. Therefore, as they enthusiastically go about setting up TV universities, evening universities, correspondence instruction and staff and employee universities, the localities should also do a good and solid job in primary and secondary education, emphasize secondary education and develop higher education selectively.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

FINANCIAL ASPECTS OF FAMILY PLANNING DISCUSSED

Beijing JIHUA SHENGYU BAN in Chinese 12 Jul 85 p 2

[Article by Fang Yuqi [5400 3022 3823]: "Successful Family Planning Needs Sound Financial Management"]

[Text] After family planning became financially autonomous a few years ago, various localities have done a lot of work and acquired some experience in financial management. Certain comrades, however, have so far failed to fully understand the importance of financial work and some even confuse it with accounting. In fact the two are different from as well as related to each other. Accounting is a record of incomes and expenditures. Simply put, it involves the keeping, balancing and rendering of accounts. Finance, on the other hand, deals with the application of funds and the examination of such application. Accounting is a record of the amounts actually paid out and received within financially defined limits. In turn, the application of funds, the calculation of expenses and the analysis of financial activities are based on accounting.

Because of muddled thinking and ignorance, many localities have yet to put their financial management on a firm footing. In some localities managerial confusion is such that many problems have arisen.

First, to accomplish family planning tasks, many units spare no expense and ignore economic results. They imagine that only enterprises have to worry about economic results and that family planning is a license to squander. As a result, all they do is to ask for handouts from the authorities, instead of carefully planning the use of funds. The system of payments in kind and the practice of eating from the big rice pot have thus emerged as major problems in family planning. Lacking an overall plan, other units have no idea as to how money should be spent, resulting in a mismatch between tasks and funds. Some financial workers are excessively rule-bound and follow instructions from higher authorities slavishly, to the extent that the merits of the case in question are often ignored. For lack of a regulation or an explicit regulation, money is not spent where its use is perfectly legitimate. At the same time, there are many cases where expenditures are authorized as a matter of course when they are hardly justified.

Second, the spending of funds is not governed by a strict accounting system and responsibility system. A large part of family planning funds is used to defray the expenses of birth control operations, either wholly or in part. In their eagerness to fulfill family planning goals, some family planning agencies take a very casual attitude towards this kind of expenditure, paying out in full whatever the amount claimed. When an operation goes wrong, the agency which carried it out should be held responsible for any medical expenses required for treating the complications caused by the operation. Currently, however, it is the family planning agency which foots the bill. This separation between liability and benefits not only cause losses to the state but also fails to punish the culpable unit.

Third, financial organizations are defective and financial workers are ill trained. In some counties and municipalities, financial work has yet to be made autonomous. There is an absence of specialized personnel in certain agencies, and where personnel do exist, they are often inexperienced novices. Hence the low standard of financial management, which complicates the problem of economizing and the accomplishment of family planning tasks.

For all these reasons, we propose that:

1. An economic contracting responsibility system be instituted for part of the family planning budget in order to mobilize everybody's enthusiasm. Since the costs of birth control operations absorb a large chunk of the family planning budget, we should come to grips with the problem of economizing by zeroing in on this item of expenditure. Most birth control operations are performed by public health agencies. They are free of charge to members of the public, with family planning agencies picking up the tab. We propose that a contracting system be set up, which may take a variety of forms, under which the contractor commits himself to doing a certain number of operations for a certain amount. If he fulfills his task and manages to cut down on expenses, he will be entitled to any funds left over. But he will also be held liable for any medical complications arising from an operation. Thus liability and benefits will be combined, savings will be effected, the quality of medical service will go up, and service attitude will improve.

2. A contraceptive devices supply network be established, to be staffed mainly by special family planning cadres in district, village and urban neighborhood offices and by rural woman leaders. The aims are to cut down on waste in contraceptive devices and save money. We should formulate a devices budget based on the number of people who should practice birth control. Whoever fulfills the family planning target while spending less than the amount in the budget will receive a certain portion of the money thus saved as a bonus. In this way, we can both mobilize people's enthusiasm to publicize and implement family planning and economize on family planning funds.

3. Finance family planning scientific research with bank loans at discount interest rates. Under such a system, we determine research topics and contract them out to researchers. Research will be financed by bank loans, the interest on which will come from the scientific research funds of the family planning agencies. When the research comes to a successful conclusion, the researcher will be allowed to transfer his achievement for a fee. If

nothing comes of the research, the loan will be repaid from the research funds of the family planning agency. This approach will be less costly and yield better results.

4. Perfect the financial system and develop specialized personnel. Sound financial management needs, first and foremost, a good financial system. Also important are impartial, disinterested staffers who are dedicated to their work. Leaders at all levels must fully appreciate the importance of financial work and master its laws in order to be able to exercise leadership, seize the initiative and have a say in financial work. Moreover, we should encourage self-education and select outstanding workers to attend university or undergo further training and maintain a stable contingent of financial personnel so that financial work can play its proper role in ensuring the accomplishment of our strategic population goals.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

PROBLEMS IN TEACHERS TRAINING DISCUSSED

Beijing LIAOWANG [OUTLOOK] in Chinese No 22, 3 Jun 85 pp 9-10

[Article by Gu Mingyuan [7357 2494 6678]: "In-Service Teachers Training Must be Strengthened"]

[Text] Editor's note: A national education conference was held in mid-May to discuss the Draft Resolution of the CPC Central Committee concerning Educational Reforms and consider reform measures and procedures. The basic purpose of educational reforms is to train more and better qualified people. And the key to achieving this purpose is a stable and large enough contingent of well qualified teachers. For this reason, we must, on the one hand, adopt special measures to improve the social status and wages of elementary and secondary school teachers and kindergarten teachers and encourage them to take up teaching as a life long vocation. On the other hand, we must provide training for in-service teachers, evaluate their abilities seriously and consider teachers training, including in-service training, strategic measures in the development of education. The following report examines the situation and offers comments from different perspectives. We are confident that party committees and governments at all levels will "come to grips with education," as Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out emphatically.

Comrade Chen Yun came up with this inscription earlier in the year, "The four modernizations need qualified people, the training of qualified people needs educational reforms, and education needs teachers," which neatly sums up the close relationship between teachers and the four modernizations and their historical responsibility. Yet the present state of our teaching force is ill adapted to meet this requirement, qualitatively as well as quantitatively. The key to changing this situation is strengthening and developing teachers training. Comrade Wan Li stressed at the national education conference that we must make all levels of teachers training one of our priorities.

According to statistics and projections, there is a serious shortage of teachers. High schools in the Beijing municipality, for instance, need 2,300 additional teachers each year, but teachers training institutions recruit only

1,000 students annually, and only 700 of whom will be assigned to secondary schools when they graduate. Other statistics collected at the end of 1982 show that among senior high school teachers in Sichuan, college graduates accounted for 51 percent (compared to 64 percent before the "Cultural Revolution.") At the same time, professional school graduates made up 17.8 percent of junior high school teachers, (compared to 68 percent before the "Cultural Revolution.") These figures testify to the lingering effects of the toll the 10 years of turmoil have taken on education and the fact that teachers' quality has not been restored to the pre-"Cultural Revolution" level. An entire generation is missing from the teaching profession, as is the case with other professions. The unsuitability of the teaching contingent to economic construction and the development of education is expected to worsen in the 1990's as a large number of key teachers retire. Therefore, it has become our strategic mission to take early and vigorous measures to train a new crop of teachers. For this reason, we must accomplish the following tasks as soon as possible.

We Need Educational Legislation To Determine Who Is Qualified To Teach. Before you are allowed to drive a car, you must obtain a license. Otherwise, you will inevitably cause a traffic accident and kill or injure somebody. The same requirement should be applied to teachers: unqualified teachers waste the time of generations of students.

Certain developed nations in the world already have a teacher certification system. To become a teacher, a college graduate must pass a qualifying examination and be certified. In China, in contrast, because of the lack of educational legislation and historical and political factors, it seems that almost everyone is allowed to teach. During successive political movements, for instance, many individuals were "dumped" on the educational front as teachers, irrespective of whether or not they were qualified to teach. That the teaching profession is looked down upon and unpopular has something to do with this "leftist" practice.

Among China's 9 million elementary and high school teachers today, more than half do not meet the necessary requirements, which clearly poses some major problems for teacher evaluation and assessment. However, as is the case with everything else, we must start somewhere. By legislating teachers' qualifications into law, we will have formal requirements and standards. If we keep up our efforts for the next several years, we will be able to transform the teaching contingent.

Improving The Quality of In-Service Teachers. China has developed a system of continuing education for in-service teachers for several years now. At present, there are 218 teachers training colleges providing continuing education for 162,900 in-service high school teachers, and 1,782 schools providing training for 503,000 primary school teachers. From 1981 through 1984, an annual average of 253,300 primary and high school teachers received training in these institutions. At this rate, it will take 20 years before all current unqualified teachers get a chance to make the grade academically. In other words, all our teachers will not be qualified before the end of the century. This explains why we must go all out to strengthen teachers training at all levels so that they can do the best they can.

It is unrealistic to rely solely on training on a release basis to improve the quality of our teachers; teachers' training institutions must also develop correspondence courses and evening university instruction as a form of non-release training. Training for in-service teachers must serve two purposes: to enable currently unqualified teachers to acquire the necessary qualifications and improve the standard of key teachers by helping them update their knowledge and skills. The latter group's needs has often been given insufficient attention in the past.

Strengthen Teachers Training and Train More Better-Qualified Teachers. According to statistics at the end of 1984, there were altogether 244 teachers training colleges and universities in the nation with a total enrollment of 361,800. Teachers training institutions at the secondary level number 1,008, with an enrollment of 531,300. Teachers training institutions graduate a total of 300,000 students each year, which falls short of actual demand. Technical courses at rapidly developing vocational secondary schools have a particularly dire need of teachers. Vocational technical schools in Beijing, for instance, needs 500 additional teachers each year to offer technical courses in over 200 fields. The recent move by Beijing Normal University Branch School to rename itself Vocational and Technical Teachers Training College was prompted by exactly a desire to solve this shortage. But since its first batch of graduates will not materialize until 4 years later, other institutions of higher education should also share the responsibility of developing our teaching contingent. Colleges of science and engineering have a special obligation to help train technical teachers for vocational secondary schools.

We must also take pains to strengthen the professional ethics and moral training of students at teachers' training institutions so that they will develop a commitment to education and set an example for their students. A teacher equipped with these qualities as well as solid professional knowledge will certainly be able to turn out good students and improve our nation's educational standard.

Institutions of High Education Should Concern Themselves With The Quality of Elementary and Secondary Education. Because of mediocre elementary and high school teachers and our exclusive pursuit of an ever rising student promotion rate in recent years, our high school graduates are of a dubious quality, which has left a bitter taste in the mouth of institutions of higher education. To remedy this state of affairs, we should all take an interest in elementary and secondary education. Professor Su Buqing [5685 2975 7230], formerly president of Shanghai Fudan University, earnestly practiced what he advocated by personally conducting courses for secondary math teachers, a far-sighted and wise move on the part of this elderly scientist and educator. If every university faculty member can reserve ever so small an amount of time each year to share new scientific knowledge with secondary school teachers, the effect will be much more than what statistics can convey.

Teachers Training Colleges and Universities Must Be Properly Managed. We must correct two misguided tendencies in the prevailing philosophy of the management of teachers training colleges and universities. First, there is the notion that teachers do not need advanced learning since all they need to

do is pass on whatever information there is in elementary or secondary school textbooks. This is prejudice. As the common saying goes, "To give his students a glass of water, the teacher must first have a bucket of water." Many countries in the world today have upgraded the standard of an elementary school teacher to that of a college graduate. As science and technology change with each passing day, teachers who fail to master the latest scientific and technical knowledge may not be able to keep abreast of the times.

Another prejudice holds that teachers do not need professional educational training, only a knowledge of the subject they are going to teach. People who share this prejudice deny that education is a science. Pointing to the move by a number of advanced countries after World War II to change teachers training colleges into comprehensive universities, they claim that education has "withered away." This is a partial view. As a matter of fact, there are various reasons behind such a development overseas, an important one being the desire to put the standard of teachers training on a par with higher education. Comprehensive universities in the United States, for instance, have neither schools of teachers training nor undergraduates in teachers training. Instead, educational professional training is offered to the graduates of other fields.

Teachers training in China takes place at a multitude of levels. There is a small number of normal universities which are as famous as Beijing University or Nanjing University. They should be upgraded and given the same kind of equipment and support which key comprehensive institutions enjoy. Their responsibility is to develop part of the faculty for teachers training colleges and other institutions of higher education. Each province should also have a well-run teachers training college to be the "main engine" of teachers training in that province.

The Concept of Teachers Training Must Be Expanded. In the past, what a teachers training college taught depended on elementary and secondary schools curricula. This traditional practice must be changed. Computer science, for instance, which is becoming commonplace rapidly, was regarded by some people a few years ago as too advanced for high school students. Other "frontier sciences" such as environmental science, biochemistry, economic management, information theory and control theory will also become popular among secondary schools in no time. Therefore, teachers training institutions, particularly key teachers training universities, should be far-sighted enough to develop frontier subjects, engage in scientific research (including research in educational science) and strive to raise the standard of teachers' training.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POPULATION PROJECTION MODEL POPULARIZED NATIONWIDE

Beijing JIHUA SHENGYU BAN in Chinese 12 Jul 85 p 1

[Article by Zhang Zhiqiang [1728 1807 1730]: "Xian Jiaotong University Successfully Develops a Population Projection Model"]

[Text] Using modern scientific methods, the Demography Research Institute at Xiaotong University in Xian, Shaanxi, has scored a few successes in its demographic research and recently been offered a \$400,000 grant by the United Nations Population Activities Fund.

After a comparative study of various computer models, the institute has come up with a "u" shaped program for controlling China's population growth, which is expected to be a valuable guide to the nation when it formulates its population policy. The JPOP-I population projection model and related software, another institute achievement, is also of general applicability and is being popularized nationwide after evaluation by the Census Bureau under the State Council. In cooperation with the Shaanxi Family Planning Commission, and on the basis of Mian County's natural resources, present economic conditions and projected economic growth, the institute has come up with a scientific decision-making basis to ensure that the county's population and economy would grow in a coordinated way. Both the Shaanxi people's government and the party and government in Mian County attach much importance to its work in this area.

The institute is currently cooperating with the State Economic Planning Commission to conduct population and economic development research in open coastal cities and special economic zones. It has also been invited to formulate a population and economic development plan for Henan Province.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

LIU FUZHI INTERVIEWED ON PUBLIC ORDER IN COUNTRY

OW040959 Beijing XINHUA in English 0852 GMT 4 Aug 85

[Text] Beijing, 4 Aug (XINHUA)--China's social order has improved markedly after 2 years' struggle against criminal offences and comprehensive efforts to control wrongdoings, according to Liu Fuzhi, minister of public security.

He said criminal cases went down 33 percent in 1984, compared with 1983, and things further improved in the first half of this year.

Criminal cases dived in big cities. For example, Beijing reported [figure indistinct] percent drop in 1984, Shanghai, 48 percent and Tianjin, 29 percent.

The minister said this in an interview with the paper PEOPLE'S SECURITY, which was quoted by today's overseas edition of the PEOPLE'S [DAILY].

Public order in the countryside is even better, the minister said.

Liu said that people now have a greater sense of security. For example, women are no longer worried when they walk in streets at night.

However, the minister said, greater population movability resulting from expanded commodity production has given extra difficulties to the work of further bringing down the crime rate.

While the public security departments will remain firm in dealing with crimes, he said, they will participate more actively in the work of cultivating better social conduct among the citizens.

CSO: 4000/332

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

CRACKING DOWN ON SMUGGLING BY ORGANIZATIONS

OW060830 Beijing XINHUA in English 0820 GMT 6 Aug 85

[Text] Beijing, 6 Aug (XINHUA)--Chinese customs is stepping up efforts to stop smuggling, especially by enterprises, government institutions and people's organizations.

Large-scale smuggling by sea has been checked over the past few years and markets dealing in smuggled goods have been closed down, customs officials said.

But cases of smuggling by factories, government offices and people's organizations are increasing.

In the first half of this year, customs handled 12,777 smuggling cases, 10 percent less than in 1984. But the value of the smuggled goods has increased. There were more than 1,000 instances of goods smuggled by factories, government offices and people's organizations. This was 3.7 times greater than last year.

Most of the goods were smuggled into the country through land ports of entry. The contraband included television sets, video-tape recorders, refrigerators, vehicles, motorcycles and other consumer durables.

Some cases involved goods valued at several million yuan. Some of the smuggling was successful because the units doing it were protected by local governments.

As price differentials for manufactured goods are quite large between China and foreign countries, smuggling can be extremely profitable and it would continue to exist, customs officials said. But smugglers must be severely dealt with in order to ensure advancement of the four modernizations program and economic reforms.

CSO: 4000/332

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

GUANGMING RIBAO ON REFORMING THEORY OF SCIENTIFIC SOCIALISM

HK071546 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 29 Jul 85 p 3

[Article by Sun Kaifei [1327 0418 7378]: "Reform the Theoretical Structure of Scientific Socialism"]

[Text] In my opinion, the subject of study of scientific socialism must be actual socialist activities and the realities in both capitalist and socialist societies. Through study, we must try to discover the objective laws governing socialist revolution and construction and the transition to communism. The study method must proceed from actual conditions and not from principles. The system of scientific socialism can be divided into two major aspects:

The first aspect is actual socialist activities, which can be divided into several stages: 1) the stage of utopian socialism, which was the early phase of the socialist movement; 2) the emergence of scientific socialism and the formation and development of Marxist theory and the international communist movement; 3) the development of the theory of scientific socialism and the expansion of the international communist movement in the Lenin era; and 4) the present socialist movement, including various schools and patterns of socialism. Of these various stages, the contemporary one is primary.

The second aspect is the analysis of the realities in both capitalist and socialist societies, which is aimed at seeking the road of socialist revolution and construction, a road which is suited to our era and its realities. The analysis can be divided into three areas: 1) an analysis of the realities of present-day capitalism with a view to discovering methods and the road of transforming capitalism, which are suited to present conditions; 2) an analysis of the present socialist society with a view to discovering correct reform propositions, a correct road of construction, and the laws governing transition to communism; and 3) the problem of China's four modernizations program, which requires us to stress the study of China's realities and to find the road of socialist modernization which is suited to the realities in China by proceeding from China's actual conditions.

In analyzing the realities in both capitalist and socialist societies, particular attention should be paid to the substantial changes resulting from the new scientific and technological revolution and industrial revolution, the changes in industrial set-ups and class composition, and the changes in the productive forces, the relations of production, and the superstructure so as to find ways to develop the theory of scientific socialism and to carry out China's four modernizations program.

The new scientific and technological revolution will impel us to make further studies and explorations of the two theoretical cornerstones of scientific socialism, namely, historical materialism and the theory of surplus value. With regard to historical materialism, Friedrich Engels pointed out in his later years: The motive force of the development of society is the resultant force of innumerable forces. The emergence of the current systematic and comprehensive methods, the development of electronics technology, and the extensive application of the theory of probability and mathematical statistics in the domain of the social sciences will become historical materialism's theory of methodology. With regard to political economics, in his later years, Engels expounded a law of modern economics: The more production under capitalism develops, the more difficult it will be for capitalism to adopt the trivial means of cheating or swindling, which were its characteristics in carrying out production at its early stage of development. With the development of the new industrial revolution and the emergence of information economics, Marx's theories concerning labor value and surplus value will significantly develop. Therefore, there will inevitably be relevant advances and changes in scientific socialism based on these two theories. As I see it, this is a question which our present social scientific workers and Marxist theoretical workers should conscientiously study and answer.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

CULTURE VICE MINISTER ATTENDS JILIN NEWSREEL EXHIBIT

OW081722 Beijing XINHUA in English 1651 GMT 8 Aug 85

[Text] Changchun, 8 Aug (XINHUA)--China's first newsreel and documentary exhibition week began in this Jilin provincial capital today. Eighty-four news and documentary films, reflecting the country's progress and achievements since the 1960s, will be shown during the week.

China's 180,000 film-projection stations showed newsreel and documentary films last year to an accumulated audience of 4 billion, according to the China Film Distribution and Exhibition Corporation.

Culture Vice-Minister Ding Qiao attended today's opening ceremony. He called on China's newsreel and documentary teams to produce more films about the country's modernization.

The vice-minister said more attention should be paid to artistic quality and professional style of newsreels and documentaries to cater for modern audiences. More and better documentaries should be exported to help foreign audiences know China.

Most of these films are produced by the Central Newsreel and Documentary Film Studio, which is the country's only studio specializing in this work.

The 32-year-old studio has a staff of more than 900. Many of its productions have won international and domestic film awards. Over the past 2 years, it has exported 50 films--about 40 percent of the country's total film exports.

CSO: 4000/332

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

DEVELOPMENT OF THIRD ECHELON IN MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS DISCUSSED

Beijing LIAOWANG [OUTLOOK] in Chinese No 22, 3 Jun 85 pp 16-17

[Article by Guo Yuanfa [6753 6678 4099]: "Build Up a Contingent of Reserve Cadres in Accordance with the Four Transformations"]

[Text] Because of its earnest efforts in recent years to tackle the construction of the third echelon, the Ministry of Railways has put together a rudimentary contingent of up to ten thousand reserve cadres who are relatively well educated and have an innovative spirit. It comprises 11 reserve cadres at the ministry level, 1,309 cadres at the bureau (institute, plant) level, 2,106 reserve cadres at the branch bureau (office) level and 7,702 reserve cadres at the section level. Most of them are in their forties, 80 percent have at least a college education, and two thirds are technically competent.

Even more gratifying is the way in which the ministry has integrated the selection and assignment of jobs. Not long ago, it reshuffled leading cadres at several railway bureaus, which was quite successful as all the newly promoted people proved to be bold workers. Of all the reserve cadres at the bureau (institute, plant) level, 154, or 11.7 percent of the total, have been promoted to leadership positions. The average age of the seven leading cadres at the Hohhot Railway Bureau is 45.4, of whom six are of at least college standard, including the bureau director and party secretary, both college graduates. At 38, the party secretary is the youngest the bureau has ever had. The newly appointed deputy directors of the railway bureaus in Jinan and Harbin also came from the contingent of reserve cadres.

The leading party group of the Ministry of Railways took the successful establishment of a contingent of reserve cadres very seriously. At the Chengdu cadre working conference in October 1983, the leading party group already demanded that we come to grips with the construction of the third echelon conscientiously. As a result of its effort and that of the party committees of various bureaus (institutes, plants,) the units concerned successively drew up a list of reserve cadres. With that as a basis, the ministry's leading party group selected a number of elderly cadres who have retreated to the second front and a batch of young and middle-aged cadres to form seven investigation groups in early February last year. They were sent to investigate railway agencies in such regions as the northeast, north China, northwest, central and southern China, east China and the southwest. In a

little over 6 months, the investigation groups inspected a total of 95 units and covered several tens of thousands of li.

The selection of cadres in the past was short-sighted and narrowly-focused. Leaders considered only people immediately around them and often a handful of people simply nominated their favorites. The result was that many competent people remained undiscovered. In a break with traditions and conventions, the establishment of the investigation groups put cadre policy and selection standards squarely in the hands of the people and let them be the "judges." Nominations were solicited from all quarters and every channel was explored to discover talented people. This process of democratic nomination formed the basis for further formal investigations.

More specifically, the investigation groups emphasized the following aspects:
-- Ensure that the cadres meet the three major requirements of politics, age and education.

The selection of the third echelon is crucial as it helps determine who will exercise leadership at all levels. We must neither muddle through nor resort to stopgap measures, but instead must adhere firmly to the "dualism of ability and integrity." In the course of their research, the investigation groups and the party committees of the various units made a concerted effort to meet the three requirements and selected cadres who were politically sound, professionally competent, young, energetic, had at least a college education and are 45 years of age or thereabouts.

Investigation data originally gathered by some units was not detailed enough, with their investigations into the activities of the prospective cadres during the "Cultural Revolution" being particularly superficial. The seven investigation groups went to the grassroots and, together with comrades at the basic units, thoroughly reexamined the people under consideration. Whoever was found to be problematic politically was immediately removed. According to their statistics, 170 people were demoted because they failed to meet age, political or educational criteria, and 107 new people were installed. Of the three major requirements, politics deserves special attention. We must be particularly careful in scrutinizing the candidates' performance at various stages of the "Cultural Revolution." Any suspicious point must be delved into. One unit, for instance, recommended a person to the Ministry of Railways to be accountant general. In materials submitted to the ministry, the unit wrote that the person did not commit any acts of beating or looting during the "Cultural Revolution." After talking to the masses, however, the investigation group learned that he had taken part in violence while at school. Further examination confirms that not only was he involved in armed fighting, but as leader of the special group of his school, he had also inflicted physical punishment on and beaten up the school's leaders and teachers. Since the candidate so far has shown no full appreciation of his errors, it was finally decided that his name be deleted from the list of reserve cadres.

-- Directly approach the masses to make our investigation meticulous and thorough.

The investigation groups visited railway bureaus (institutes and plants) and, after briefings and looking through the relevant files, proceeded to approach the masses to better understand the situation. They organized all sorts of discussions and democratic recommendation meetings and called on workshops, factory teams and groups, schools, hospitals, staff quarters and households to solicit public opinions extensively.

According to incomplete data, the investigation groups directly convened 194 meetings at the grassroots to read out official documents, which drew an overall audience of over 14,000. They also held 107 democratic recommendation meetings and 201 assorted discussions, attended by 13,000 and 1,300 people respectively. In addition, they came into contact with over 8,000 people through home visits and individual conversations and got an idea of their circumstances.

To investigate a single cadre, an investigation group often went as far as seeking out and talking to dozens of people. For instance, the person recommended to be reserve party secretary by the Xian Railway Bureau was criticized by some comrades as lacking decisiveness in his work. With this point in mind, the group conducted a detailed study and talked to scores of people. It learned that the comrade concerned was an outstanding worker, bold and capable. When the Ankang area was hit by massive flooding in 1983, he was the first to jump into chest-deep waters and led a group of workers to rescue affected residents in the county town. The section of the railroad under the jurisdiction of the Ankang Railway Branch Bureau was poorly equipped and manned by inexperienced staff. For a time, its safety left something to be desired. During his tenure as head of the branch bureau, he took the drastic move of bringing together the stationmasters of all small stations along the line and putting them through professional examinations. Those who passed were retained while those who failed were dismissed and replaced by a batch of workers with a technical secondary school education. The Ankang Railway Branch Bureau is situated in a mountainous area and some of its workers supplement their railroad jobs with farming at home. During a busy season, they became so preoccupied with their farm work back home that their performance on the railroad suffered. To solve this problem, he revised the employees' work schedules to allow them to stay home for a few days during the busy season and concentrate on farm work. Thus a string of events proves that he is capable of solving problems in a resolute and down-to-earth manner. When some comrades complained that he lacked boldness, they were referring to the fact that he was excessively protective of the relations between leaders and handled a number of cases ineptly. But this should not detract from his decisiveness. After investigating the situation, the investigation group consulted with the party committee of the Xian Railway Bureau and decided jointly to include him in the list of reserve cadres.

-- Uphold the personnel philosophy of the new era and boldly select and promote the "innovative" type of cadre.

Comrades in the investigation groups believed that it was essential to emphasize the standard of "innovativeness." There are some cadres who tend to show off and are seemingly eager to speak up and act, whatever the consequences. They are misjudged by some comrades as "innovators." There is

another kind of cadres with an intellectual background who tend to be more of an introvert and less ready to ask questions and express their views. When they do so, it is only after much hard thinking. They are also less ready to change their views once they have announced them in public. These cadres are often considered hesitant and lacking in guts and innovative spirit, which is clearly a partial way of judging people.

The investigation groups were free from such partiality during the course of their studies. There was this 39-year-old cadre at the Jinan Railway Bureau who has been working steadily and conscientiously for many years after graduating from college in 1968. He is clear-headed, quick-thinking and takes a comprehensive view of everything. He sets strict standards for himself and is not one for hastily taking a stand when confronted with a problem. After investigations and analysis, the group decided that cautiousness does not amount to a lack of innovative spirit and insisted on including him in the third echelon.

-- Consider each case on its own merits and do not let selection decisions be determined solely by the opinions of the masses.

Some cadres equivocate when faced with a problem and are smoothly agreeable in handling both superiors and subordinates. These people may be incompetent, but are also less likely to make enemies. More likely to provoke complaints, in contrast, are capable, conscientious and responsible cadres who have the courage to stick their necks out, get things done and firmly abide by principles. There is a 41-year-old reserve cadre at the Lanzhou Railway Bureau. A graduate of a railways engineering college, he has both drive and professional expertise. The public, however, has been fairly critical of him. After grassroots investigations and talking to 39 of his former colleagues separately, the investigation group obtained a clear idea of his performance and record during the "Cultural Revolution" and other matters. After graduating from college, he was assigned as a railroad maintenance worker to the Huangyuan public works section of the Xining Branch Bureau in Qinghai, a poverty stricken area with poor living conditions. He worked hard and conscientiously and was promoted deputy section chief and, later, section chief. During his term of office, he vastly increased transportation capacity by radically transforming a "bottleneck" section. As director of the branch bureau, he was in charge of the new line in Kekeyigeer. Despite the area's hilly terrain and thin air, he overcame difficulty after difficulty and turned in an outstanding performance. In May 1984, a large amount of rolling stock was lying idle, adversely impacting the entire railroad. The Ministry of Railways assigned him the task of unclogging the railroad, giving him a week to accomplish it. He did and was consequently commended by the ministry. The investigation group's findings show that this young cadre does indeed have the spirit of a trailblazer, attacks problems head-on and can bring about radical changes. The masses' complaints about him were mostly idle gossip, and although some had a basis in fact, he was still considered an enterprising and outstanding young cadre.

-- Uphold the principle of seeking truth from facts in a serious and responsible way and do not casually bypass controversial candidates.

This dilemma often arises in the course of selecting reserve cadres: the person recommended by the masses is genuinely well-qualified and has every potential of becoming a reserve cadre. Leading cadres, however, just do not take to him. In the end, the thousands, even tens of thousands of votes cast by the masses are overridden by the leaders' handful of votes. The opposite dilemma occurs when the masses do not appreciate or accept a person recommended by the leading comrades, even though he is really an expert and satisfies the requirements of a reserve cadre. In dealing with these situation, the investigation groups brought together comrades with different views so that they could thrash out their differences. The groups took pains to achieve consensus and refused to be persuaded by the existence of a diversity of opinions into putting a person's candidacy on the "back-burner."

In the future, the Ministry of Railways plans to manage the contingent of reserve cadres as it does in-service cadres. Selection will be followed by consistent efforts to fill its ranks and keep its strength at a constant level. Moreover, there will be an ongoing review, including regular examinations, to regularize and systematize the process.

12581

CSO: 4005/1202

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

LI DA'S BOOK ON FORMER 129TH DIVISION PUBLISHED

OW071217 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1233 GMT 6 Aug 85

[Text] Beijing, 6 Aug (XINHUA)--Comrade Li Da, a member of the CPC Central Advisory Commission and advisor to the Central Military Commission, wrote a book known as "The 8th Route Army's 129th Division During the War of Resistance Against Japan." The book has now been published by the People's Publishing House and will soon be issued nationwide by the XINHUA bookstore.

During the war of resistance against Japan, Li Da, the author, was chief of staff of the 8th Route Army's 129th Division and concurrently commander of the Taihang Military District. In the book, written in the form of a lengthy collection of memoirs, the author tells of his firsthand experience and presents a systematic account of the history of the 129th Division. The book recounts the extremely difficult guerrilla warfare waged behind enemy lines by the 129th Division under the leadership of Comrades Liu Bocheng, Xu Xiangqian, and Deng Xiaoping in the vast area of Taihang Shan, the Southern Hebei Plains, and along the banks of Huang He when the 129th Division established their anti-Japan bases in the Shanxi-Hebei-Henan and the Shanxi-Hebei-Shandong-Henan border areas. It vividly reminisces the bloody battles fought by the 129th Division's units led by Comrades Chen Geng, Chen Xilian, Chen Zaidao and Song Renquiong to repulse the Japanese aggressors and the puppet troops.

Comrade Xu Xiangqian, vice chairman of the Central Military Commission, wrote the title of the book, and Comrade Bo Yibo, vice chairman of the Central Advisory Commission, wrote the preface.

CSO: 4005/1271

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

DALAI LAMA'S LIBRARY RENOVATED--Lhasa, 31 Jul (XINHUA)--The library of the Dalai Lama in his summer palace--Norbu Lingka--was opened to the public here in this capital of the Tibet Autonomous Region today. The library has more than 6,000 books on history, religion, astronomy, medicine and other subjects collected by all the 14 Dalai Lamas in Tibetan history. Built by the 13th Dalai Lama early this century, it occupies a two-story building. Upstairs is a study which was used by the 13th and 14 Dalai Lamas. It had been closed since 1959 when the 14th Dalai Lama fled Tibet, and it suffered little damage during the 10 chaotic years of the "cultural revolution" (1966-76). The local government had the library renovated over the past 3 years; its statues of Buddha were repaired and new bookshelves moved in. Meanwhile, renovation work is underway on the palaces of the 7th and 13th Dalai Lamas in Norbu Lingka. They are expected to be opened 1 September, the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Tibet Autonomous Region. [Text] [OW312043 Beijing XINHUA in English 1556 GMT 31 Jul 85]

LANGUAGE RESEARCH PUBLICATIONS--Beijing, 14 Jul (XINHUA)--Experts from the Beijing Language Institute recently completed a major research project on Chinese vocabulary. Results of this research are published under the title, "Statistics and Analysis of Chinese Vocabulary." Two other related books--"Modern Chinese Language Frequency Dictionary" [xian dai han yu pin lu chi dian 3807 0108 3352 6133 7340 3764 6101 0368] and "Commonly Used Words and Phrases" [chang yong zi he chang yong ci 1603 3938 1316 0735 1603 3938 6101]--will soon come off the press. [Summary] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0058 GMT 14 Jul 85]

CSO: 4005/1271

EAST REGION

FUJIAN'S XIANG NAN AT COMMENDATION CEREMONY

OW060921 Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 5 Jul 85 p 1

/Excerpts/ A ceremony to name and commend Fujian's civilized cities, towns, and units for 1984 as well as to sign an agreement on spiritual civilization competition among Fujian's 10 cities in 1985 was held at the Xihu hotel auditorium in Fuzhou on 4 July.

Attending the ceremony were leaders of the Fujian Provincial CPC Committee, the Fujian Provincial Advisory Commission, the provincial discipline inspection commission, the provincial people's congress standing committee, the provincial government, the provincial CPPCC committee, and the provincial committee for "five stresses, four beauties, and three loves" activities, including Xiang Nan, Hu Ping, Wu Hongxiang, Cheng Xu, Zhang Yumin, Gao Hu, He Shaochuan, Zhang Gexin, and Huang Minlg.

The ceremony was presided over by He Shaochuan, member of the standing committee of the provincial CPC committee and director of the provincial CPC Committee's propaganda department.

Zhang Yumin, member of the standing committee of the provincial CPC Committee and secretary general of the provincial CPC Committee, read aloud the decision of the provincial CPC Committee and the provincial government on naming and commending civilized cities, civilized county towns (city districts), and civilized units.

Cheng Xu, chairman of the provincial committee for "five stresses, four beauties, and three loves" activities, delivered a summary report at the ceremony. He said: In the past 2 years, the work of building spiritual civilization in Fujian Province has made progress, expanding from urban to rural areas. At the beginning only a few departments participated in this work. Now, the entire party is paying attention to it. The trend of development is promising.

He noted emphatically: To continue to build socialist spiritual civilization, we must take the important speeches of central leading comrades as our guideline; aim at training a new generation of people with lofty ideals, moral integrity, education, and a sense of discipline and at bringing about a turn for the better in party work style, standards of social conduct, and social order; and do our work well in close conjunction with the current economic reform and the effort to open to the outside world.

EAST REGION

FUJIAN OVERSEAS CHINESE AFFAIRS MEETING ENDS

OW061353 Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 21 Jul 85 p 1

/Article by Zhang Yinping/

/Text/ According to a report by this newspaper, the third enlarged plenary meeting of the Overseas Chinese Affairs Commission of the Standing Committee of the provincial People's Congress ended on 18 July. The meeting reviewed and examined the Overseas Chinese Affairs Commission's work in the first half of the year, and studied and arranged inspection tasks for the second half of the year. Hu Hong, chairman of the provincial People's Congress, and Zhang Kehui, member of the Standing Committee of the provincial party committee and director of the Propaganda Department of the provincial party committee, delivered important speeches at the meeting.

The meeting decided, under the unified organization by the Standing Committee of the provincial People's Congress, that an overseas Chinese affairs inspection group of the Standing Committee of the provincial People's Congress will be organized, with Wang Hanjie, member of the Standing Committee of the provincial People's Congress and chairman of the Overseas Chinese Affairs Commission, as the responsible person. This inspection group will include some of the members of the Overseas Chinese Affairs Commission, responsible comrades of the provincial Overseas Chinese Affairs Office and the provincial Federation of Returned Overseas Chinese, as well as the provincial People's Congress deputies from the standing committees of the city and county people's congresses and the overseas Chinese circles in the areas for inspection. Starting from August until the end of the year, the group will visit major overseas Chinese hometowns in Fuzhou, Xiamen, Jinjiang, and other areas separately to carry out inspections mainly of the implementation of overseas Chinese housing policy, the acquisition and use of capital from overseas Chinese, and the situation in the development of village and town enterprises in overseas Chinese hometowns. The group should obtain knowledge of the situation through inspections and submit constructive opinions when problems are discovered, thereby promoting the further implementation of the party's policy on overseas Chinese and the construction of the legal system for overseas Chinese affairs, and fully arousing the enthusiasm of returned overseas Chinese, the families of overseas Chinese, and overseas Chinese compatriots abroad for building overseas Chinese hometowns, for rejuvenating Fujian, and for making new contributions in fulfilling the three major tasks for the 1980's.

CSO: 4005/1287

EAST REGION

SHANGHAI CONGRESS ELECTS NEW MAYOR, LEADERS

OW040026 Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 29 Jul 85 p 1

/Excerpts/ The third meeting of the fourth session of the Eighth Shanghai Municipal People's Congress was held on the morning of 28 July. Shi Peng, executive chairman of the congress, presided over the meeting.

The meeting adopted the "Regulations for Making Compulsory Education Universal in Shanghai."

The fourth meeting of the fourth session of the Eighth Shanghai Municipal People's Congress was held on the afternoon of 28 July. Casting their secret ballots, the deputies elected Jiang Zemin /3068 3419 3046/ mayor of Shanghai and Xie Lijuan /6200 7787 1227/ vice mayor; Wang Jian /3769 7003/, Pei Xianbai /5952 0341 4101/, Shu Wen /5289 2429/, Cao Tianqin /2580 1131 2953/, and Zuo Ying /1563 5391/ vice chairmen of the Standing Committee of the Municipal People's Congress; Wang Ke /3769 0344/, Wang Yuanhua /3769 0337 0553/, Shen Minkang /3088 2404 1660/, Li Jiagao /2621 1367 6964/, Lu Ming /7120 2494/, Cao Miao /2580 8693/, and Xiong Ruixiang /3574 3843 4382/ Standing Committee members of the Municipal People's Congress; and Yao Genglin /1202 6342 7792/ president of the Shanghai Municipal Intermediate People's Court.

Seated on the rostrum were Wang Daohan; Ruan Chongwu; Zhu Zongbao; Li Zhaoji; Liu Zhenyuan; Ye Gongqi; Chairman Li Guohao and Vice Chairman Yang Kai, Zhao Chaogou, Wu Wenqi /0702 2429 4388/, Zhou Bi /0719 3880/, and Zhang Ruifang of the Municipal CPPCC Committee; and President Hua Liankui of the municipal higher people's court.

Also seated on the rostrum was Su Buqing, vice chairman of the NPC Education, Science, Culture, and Public Health Committee.

To the strains of the national anthem, the 5-day fourth meeting of the Eighth Shanghai Municipal People's Congress, which had successfully completed all the items on its agenda, triumphantly concluded.

CSO: 4005/1287

EAST REGION

SHANGHAI LEADERS CALL ON STEEL WORKERS 25 Jul

OW010315 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 0100 GMT 26 Jul 85

/Text/ Secretary Rui Xingwen and Deputy Secretaries Jiang Zemin, Ruan Chongwu, Huang Ju, and Wu Bangguo of the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee, and Shanghai Vice Mayor Zhu Zhongbao and other leading comrades went to the Changfeng store and the Shanghai Iron and Steel Works No 10 on the afternoon of 25 July to call on workers there who were working hard under high temperature conditions.

The Changfeng store, which just opened 2 months ago, is a comprehensive store located near the Changfeng Park. This store is now located in an area that will gradually become a new residential area with 200,000 residents.

At 1445, the leading comrades of the Municipal CPC Committee and the municipal government toured the store's various departments, which were selling food, articles of daily use, electric appliances, medicine and furniture, and extended their cordial greetings to the clerks working at the counter. They encouraged the clerks there to wholeheartedly serve the people.

At the Shanghai Iron and Steel Works No 10, the leading comrades of the Municipal CPC Committee and the municipal government visited the No 1 and No 3 steel rolling workshops where working conditions are the hardest. Jui Xingwen, Jiang Zemin and other comrades came to the side of the rolling mill where the temperature ranged from 60 to 70 degrees centigrade, shaking hands with the workers one by one and giving them some cool towels. The leading comrades were most concerned about the devices for preventing heatstroke and lowering the temperature. The workers said: The steel works provided them with a lounge where the temperature remains cool at all times and cool drinks of various types are available. It also pays allowances to workers who have to work under high temperatures. Doctors also come to the workshops on a rotational basis to provide the workers with the proper medical care. The leading comrades unanimously nodded in approval of the measures taken by the iron and steel works.

CSO: 4005/1287

EAST REGION

IMPROVEMENT OF ZHEJIANG'S POPULATION QUALITY DISCUSSED

Beijing RENKOU YANJIU [POPULATION RESEARCH] in Chinese No 3, 29 May 85 pp 16-19

[Article by Feng Jingguo [7458 7231 0248]: "Improving Population Quality is Essential To Fulfilling Strategic Economic Goals"]

[Text] Population quality is shaped by various natural and social factors. Man's physical condition is determined by social laws as well as biological laws, while his ideological and intellectual state is essentially a function of social laws. By and large, biological laws do not play a decisive role in determining population quality. This is because the very material conditions through which biological laws operate are dependent on modes of production. Therefore, what really controls population quality is social laws, ultimately the modes of social production. Experience also shows that a certain mode of production manifests itself in a number of different practical models and that only the model best suited to a country's realities can improve population quality optimally. As far as China is concerned, this best model is socialism with Chinese characteristics, which the party has been advocating since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. In the case of Zhejiang, it means the social and economic targets put forward at the Seventh Provincial Party Congress, together with the economic strategic model so rightly chosen to fulfill those targets. Each and every one of the four strategic ideas now under consideration is related to population quality.*

Economic construction and social development require labor force of a certain quantity and quality, with the actual needs being determined by labor productivity at a particular point in time. For Zhejiang as a whole, according to projections by relevant departments, the productivity in industries owned by the whole people and collective industries may improve by an average of 5 and 6 percent respectively each year over the first half of the 20-year period from 1981 to 2000. Their labor requirements are estimated to be 260,000 and 230,000 respectively, or 490,000 altogether. From 1991 to 2000, average annual productivity gains in those two sectors are expected to be 6.5 and 7.5 percent respectively and their labor requirements will increase by 130,000 and 220,000, or 350,000 altogether. The 2-decade total will be 840,000.

In calculating increments to labor resources within a particular period, we primarily look at the number of people who enter the work force during that time. Based on statistics from the departments concerned, there will be a net increase of 5.8 million people of employable age in the province between 1981 and 1990, followed by another net increase of 3.2 million in the last 10 years of the century, for a total of 9 million. Minus those who lose their ability to work or choose to retire early (about 2 percent) and we still have a labor force of 8.8 million. The projected 9 million new recruits to the labor force in 1981-2000 can be divided into urban and rural workers. Urban areas are expected to see a net increase of 1 million in 1981-1990 and 800,000 in 1991-2000, for a total of 1.8 million, while the increases in rural areas will be 4.8 million and 2.4 million respectively, for a total of 7.2 million.

Quantitatively speaking, there will be an oversupply of labor in urban areas in 1981-1990, while a more balanced situation will emerge from 1991 through 2000. In terms of quality, however, there will be a shortfall, whether we are talking about the first or second decade. During the latter period, in particular, regional imbalances and the mismatch between the educational and technical standard of the labor force and the requirements of industrialization will sharpen with each passing day. Changes in industrial distribution and technical mix will also need workers who are better educated.

The State of Population Quality

Let's take a look at the physical quality of Zhejiang's population. Since the liberation, increases have been registered in the weights, heights, sitting heights, and chest and head measurements of normal children and adolescents. Improvements have also been noted in mental development. Filariasis has basically been wiped out in most counties and municipalities and the mortality rates of major infectious diseases such as smallpox, diphtheria and meningitis have dropped markedly. Schistosomiasis has basically been eliminated in 31 counties and municipalities, completely in 7 of them. The province's mortality rate is 0.615 percent, 0.021 percent lower than the nation's average of 0.636 percent, and our life expectancy is 69 years, which still lags behind the demand of the four modernizations and those of other nations. Our young people weigh less than their Japanese counterparts, and our people's nutritional intake is inferior by average world standards. The estimated per capita daily caloric intake is 2,700, of which vegetables and animal sources account for 92 and 8 percent respectively. The number of hospital beds per thousand people in Zhejiang today is 1.7, and the numbers of medical technical personnel and doctors are 3.3 and 1 per thousand people, respectively. Not only are these proportions lower than corresponding figures in the United States, West Germany, France and the Soviet Union, but they also fall short of the levels in other provinces in east China. Concerning genetic diseases, one survey by an agency concerned on 340,000 people in 8 neighborhoods in Hangzhou found that 283 people, or 82.96 per 100,000, suffered from mental retardation and 30 people, or 8.79 per 100,000, had congenital mental deficiency. Another survey on 22,496 people in Wutongzha and Dayun Communes in Cixi County found 53 mentally retarded people, which translates into a rate of 235.66 per 100,000. A study on 5 communes including Ningwei and Chengnan found that 103 of their population of 87,062 were mentally retarded.

The core of our ideology is communist ethics, ideals and philosophy of life. On the whole, our province's young people are of a fine quality, love the country passionately, are committed to the four modernizations, abide by the four basic principles firmly, support the party's line, principles and policies since the 3d Plenary Session, and cherish the present situation of stability and national unity. However, some problems still remain. In a random survey by a certain university, 73 percent of the respondents answered "others' welfare" when questioned about the purpose of life, while 27 percent said, "for oneself subjectively, for others objectively." Asked why they applied to college or graduate school, 68 percent cited a desire to make something of themselves and contribute to the four modernizations, and 32 percent wanted a diploma, fame and a good job.

Educationally speaking, most people in Zhejiang have less than a junior high school education. According to the 1982 census, the province had 47 college graduates, 519 senior high school graduates, 1,779 junior high school graduates and 3,938 elementary school graduates, per 10,000 people. Illiterates and semi-illiterates (defined as people above 12 years of age who do not know or know few characters) numbered 9,399,568, or 24.17 percent of the province's total population. This educational profile generally holds true for the labor force as well. According to an analysis of the labor force by the 1982 census, male workers between the ages of 15 and 19 who had less than a junior high school education made up 82.74 percent of all male workers in the province in that age group. The corresponding figure for females was 77.18 percent. Although these numbers are a vast improvement over those in 1964, they pale besides those of Japan where only 23.26 percent of males and 22.61 percent of females in the 15-19 bracket are employed. Three quarters of them are expected to enter the job market after graduating from senior high school.

It is clear from above that with the present quality of its population, Zhejiang will find it impossible to accomplish the strategic goals of economic construction by the year 2000.

Means of Improving Population Quality

There are various ways to improve population quality. First, we must develop social productive forces. Of the many factors affecting population quality, the most basic is social productive forces; in fact, the more advanced the productive forces of a country, the higher its population quality. This is because they provide the material conditions required for such an improvement. Although China's present productive forces are of a fairly low standard and the country is far from affluent, we must still devote as much human, material and financial resources as possible to improve population quality. The 12th National Party Congress has made the promotion of education and science a strategic goal. At a time when science and technology are advancing by leaps and bounds, knowledge is an increasingly vital asset. Data suggests that at the beginning of this century, only 5 to 20 percent of the gains in productivity were derived from science and technology. In the 1970's, science and technology accounted for 60 to 80 percent, and in some cases even 100 percent, of productivity gains. Studies by economists in the United States show that returns on material investments rose 3.5 times in that country in

1900-1959, whereas returns on educational investments soared by 17.5 times. China, too, had a similar experience; at the beginning of the century, for instance, profits attributable to the popularization of scientific and technical achievements only constituted 5 to 20 percent of the national economic growth rate, while scientific and technical achievements benefited the growth rate to the tune of 60 to 70 percent in the 1970's.

Next, we must come to grips with the reform of all conventions, restrictions, rules, regulations, laws and decrees affecting the relations of production and the superstructure which are not compatible with the development of productive forces. The development of productive forces does no more than create an environment where an improvement in population quality becomes possible. The extent to which this possibility is translated into reality depends on conditions in the relations of production and superstructure. The relations of production has a particularly direct impact on population quality. Given a certain level of social productive forces, how do we allocate newly created wealth between accumulation and consumption? How should we distribute accumulated funds among the various economic sectors? How do we put consumption funds in the hands of the individual? All these questions are determined by the relations of production and the array of principles, policies and laws designed to realize the demands of such relations. This kind of distribution manifests itself in the people's basic standard of living. Because of the 10 years of internal turmoil and past leftist ideological influences, consumption had been unreasonably depressed for many years in favor of accumulation. But the nation's experience over the past 30 years was that whenever the accumulation rate exceeded 30 percent of the national output, proportionate relations between agriculture, light industry and heavy industry would be strained and even maladjusted, and the people's standard of living stagnated and might actually decline. When the accumulation rate approached or exceeded 40 percent, the proportionate relations between the three sectors became seriously dislocated and people experienced hardships in their daily life. On the other hand, when the accumulation rate was kept between 20 and 25 percent, production growth could be sustained, all sorts of relations became more harmoniously coordinated and people's standard of living also improved gradually on the basis of rising production. Zhejiang has had similar experiences. The abnormal practices of paying mental laborers less than physical laborers and rewarding complex labor less generously than simple labor have also militated against improving population quality by dampening people's enthusiasm to pursue science and technology. The departments concerned are reportedly formulating policies to change this situation. As for the phenomena of "eating out of the same big pot" and "iron rice bowl," we all know that they rob an organization of internal dynamism and external pressure and simply cannot take it very far. The trouble is that so far there is still a minority of people who see things differently. You talk about smashing the "big rice pot," and they claim that "eating out of the same big pot is the superiority of socialism." You want to reward the industrious, punish the indolent and pay the person more who works harder, and they will insist that this is "polarization." You want to separate party functions from administration and institute a plant director responsibility system, and they will accuse you of starting a "power struggle with the party" and trying to "get rid of party leadership." You want to invigorate the economy, and they will say you are "taking the law into your

own hands" and "flirting with capitalism." You say Bu Xinsheng [2975 9515 3832] is a reformer and a good plant director, and they call him a "capitalist, a petty boss." They stand logic on its feet and confound right with wrong. A failure to sort out these issues would harm the implementation of the party's principles and policies and impede production development and population quality improvement.

To improve population quality, we must also control population growth. The relationship between population quantity and quality is one of the unity of opposites. They are related to and interact with each other. Controlling population growth facilitates the improvement of population quality. A rising population quality, in turn, holds down population growth. Since 1953, the country has spent a total of 140 billion yuan on education, or 4.7 billion yuan annually, about 10 percent of what it spent annually on that part of the population below 18 years of age. In other words, suppose we reduce the number of births each year by 10 percent, the money thus saved is enough to double educational outlays. Should we sink the same amount of money into infrastructural educational projects, it would mean a seven-fold increase in the funds allocated to such purposes. From the perspective of the family, fewer children means less housework, so the parents can devote more energy to studies or work. Fewer children also means a lighter economic burden and the family can afford better food, which is good for improving both the parents and children's physical and educational qualities. According to a sample survey, children from one-child families in Zhejiang eat more balanced meals and perform better academically than their counterparts from multiple-children families.

To improve population quality, we must also control genetic diseases and follow eugenic principles. More than 2,000 kinds of genetic diseases are known to exist among the Chinese. The situation in Zhejiang has been noted above. Since there is a high incidence of genetic diseases in this country, we must exercise premarital vigilance and prohibit marriages between close relatives. Numerous medical cases prove that when two people closely related by blood marry, their deleterious genes are more likely to combine in the chromosomes of their offspring, which explains why such offspring are four times more prone to developing genetic diseases than people whose parents are unrelated. We must institute premarital medical check-ups and advise those who carry genetic diseases not to have children. We must also provide consulting services in genetics and determine the best childbearing age. In addition, prenatal care and environmental protection must also be paid due attention. Particularly urgent is the formulation of eugenics legislation to give it legal protection.

Yet another way to improve population quality is to strengthen our political education, moral education and education in the philosophy of life, all of which revolve around communism. With this aim in mind, we must publicize Marxist theories systematically and in a way which explains the complex in simple terms. We must focus on people's practical ideological problems and encourage them to develop a proper world outlook and philosophy of life and consciously uphold the four basic principles. We should guide young people and students to learn from society and the masses, organize their social observations, studies and research, and arrange for their participation in

voluntary work and other labor in the public interest. Many young people and Communist Youth League members at Hangzhou University have launched a range of public services since last year and achieved good results. Law students set up an information center to answer the public's legal questions. Physics students repair various wireless installations free of charge. History and Chinese students act as tourist guides for both Chinese and foreign tourists at such scenic spots as Lingyin and the tomb of Yue Fei. At the same time as they get socially involved and put their knowledge at the service of the people, the young students are also improving themselves and become more keenly aware of the close relations between themselves and the motherland, more determined to revive China and more confident of their ability to do so.

Improving population quality also requires that we vigorously develop education and science and consider education an important factor in expertise training and economic development. This province spends less on culture and education than other provinces in east China. Although the outlays have been going up in recent years, the increases have been insignificant, which has adversely affected the attempt to improve population quality. Statistically, our industrial and agricultural output value accounted for 4.48 percent of the national total in 1982, and we placed ninth among all provinces. Our natural scientific and technical personnel made up only 2.5 percent of all such personnel in the country and we placed 20th nationwide. The electronics industry is the cornerstone of our structural industrial reforms, yet the existing supply of scientific and technical workers in the industry satisfies only 15 percent of the actual demand. Junior high and elementary school graduates, illiterates and semi-illiterates constitute 61.33 percent of the province's population. Economic, military and scientific and technical challenges all boil down to intellectual challenges. And intelligence rests on education. To reach the goal of quadrupling the province's industrial and agricultural output value by the year 2000, we must go all out in the upcoming years to develop education, eliminate illiteracy and concentrate on the development of qualified personnel above the junior high school level, particularly technical secondary school and college graduates. Collective enterprises and those owned by the whole people must not continue to draw most of their workers from among people with less than a junior high school education. For this reason, we should establish a variety of schools at all levels, using a diverse range of methods, expand our educational capacity and increase enrollments rapidly so as to gradually bring about a rational educational structure. We must implement the party's educational principles across the board and strive to improve educational quality to satisfy the needs of industrial production and economic development. In rural areas, since traditional agriculture is being replaced by modern agriculture, and specialized households in cultivation, animal husbandry, processing, transportation, trading and services are springing up everywhere, we must raise peasants' educational and scientific levels. Should illiteracy or semi-illiteracy prevail among the 7.2 million more people who are expected to live in the rural areas by the end of the century, agricultural modernization will simply be out of the question. Departments concerned recently conducted a number of studies on the development of rural expertise and became convinced that the training of such expertise plays a strategic role in developing the rural economy. Apart from liberating our ideas and boldly giving assignments to trained personnel, the development of expertise also requires us to take

pains to continue to upgrade the skills of existing personnel and educating the entire peasantry. According to a survey on a Shaoxing village, skilled personnel account for 6.8 percent of all laborers and 3.4 percent of the overall population. They have been fairly successful in increasing production and invigorating the economy and been making a decent income. As models for the masses of peasants, they are their vanguard in their march towards prosperity through hard work. Yet most of these personnel remain traditional craftsmen; among the 515 skilled people in the village, there is not a single college graduate. Only 46 of them, or 8.9 percent, graduated from senior high school (technical secondary school) and only 137, or 26.6 percent, graduated from junior high school. There were 258 elementary school graduates, or 50.1 percent, and 74 illiterates (including those who knew a few characters,) or 14.4 percent. In other words, 64.5 percent of them had less than a junior high school education. They are experienced but undereducated, long on traditional skills but short on modern scientific knowledge. If they can reinforce their rich experience with theoretical knowledge and combine traditional skills with modern science, they will certainly become doubly competent and make even greater contributions. On the other hand, if they languish at their present level, they may not be able to maintain their competitiveness in the long run, not to mention leading the entire village towards prosperity.

To sum up, as we seek to develop society and build up the economy, the improvement of population quality is an urgent issue which brooks no delay as it affects our ability to fulfill our economic goals by the end of the century and the condition of our new labor force.

* The four strategic ideas are: first, exploit the strong position of agriculture and light and textile industries; second, exploit its geographical advantages; third, adopt an external development strategy; and fourth, develop in an integrated way. In other words, strengthen the development of expertise on the basis of agriculture and light and textile industries; make use of its port facilities; actively absorb the achievements of the new technical revolution; and develop new industries to upgrade traditional ones.

12581

CSO: 4005/1187

EAST REGION

LOW EDUCATIONAL STANDARD OF SHANGHAI'S YOUNG WORKERS DISCUSSED

Shanghai QINGNIAN BAO in Chinese 12 Jul 85 p 1

[Article by Gao Dejian [7559 1795 1696]: "An Undereducated Work Force Cannot Achieve the Four Modernizations"]

[Text] According to studies by researchers at the Municipal Education and Science Research Institute, a failure to solve promptly the current problem of lack of education among young workers will affect the overall educational standard of the work force in the year 2000 and undermine Shanghai's economic vitalization.

We have had two baby booms, one from 1950 through 1958 and the other from 1961 through 1975. Young people who entered the work force during the 10 years of internal turmoil up to the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee accounted for half of the labor force at the time. Educationally, they were badly behind the times. Statistics show that of the 2 million workers in Shanghai during the 10 years of turmoil, illiterates made up 10 percent; elementary school graduates, 50 percent; junior high school graduates, 30 percent; and senior high school graduates, 10 percent. Although a majority of these workers are currently receiving all kinds of training, there is a limit to how far they can be improved educationally, burdened as they are with housework and an excessively modest goal, a junior or senior high school diploma. Another problem is the restrictions in terms of teaching resources and school premises that in-service education operates under. In January 1984, 348,000 workers passed the junior and senior high joint examination. With that as a guide, we estimate that about 174,000 people can obtain a diploma of one kind or another each year. At this rate, it will take a dozen years to upgrade educationally our labor force of 2 million. This situation is incompatible with Shanghai's goal to shift its industrial structure towards knowledge- and technology-intensive industries.

Hence Shanghai faces an arduous task in the years ahead. Not only do we have to provide "double remedial training" for working youths, but we must also strive to strengthen the basic education and technical training for students now in school. By making sure the latter are well-educated, we may bring about an overall balance in the educational mix of the labor force by the year 2000.

12581
CSO: 4005/1212

EAST REGION

BRIEFS

PLA UNITS VISITED--Leading comrades of the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee, the Municipal People's Congress Standing Committee, and the Municipal Government visited offices and posts of the Shanghai Garrison on the afternoon of 29 July to comfort commanders and fighters persistently working or performing duty in midsummer heat. Commanders and fighters of the offices and fighters of the Good 8th Company on Nanjing Road lined up along the road to greet the leading comrades with applause. In the operations room, Ping Changxi, secretary of the party committee and political commissar of the Shanghai Garrison, briefed the leading comrades on the garrison's work, particularly its efforts to use the party rectification to ensure successful completion of the structural reform and reduction-in-strength reorganization. The leading comrades taking part in this comfort activity were Rui Xingwen, secretary of the Municipal Party Committee; Jiang Zemin, deputy secretary of the Municipal Party Committee and mayor; Ruan Chongwu, Huang Ju, and Wu Bangguo, deputy secretaries of the Municipal Party Committee; Chen Tiedi, Zhang Dinghong, (Zeng Xinghong), and (Shi Zhusan), members of the Standing Committee of the Municipal party committee; Chen Guodong, Chairman of the Advisory Commission of the Municipal Party committee; Hu Lijiao, chairman of the Municipal People's Congress Standing Committee; Wang Daohan, advisor to the municipal government; and Li Zhaoji, Liu Zhenyuan, and Ye Gongqi, vice mayors. /Text/ /Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 0100 GMT 30 Jul 85/

MAYOR WATCHES BALLET PERFORMANCE--After an evaluation of their performance, the young performers of the Shanghai Ballet Troupe played leading roles in six classical ballets staged at the Municipal Auditorium last evening. After watching their performance, Jiang Zemin, deputy secretary of the municipal CPC Committee and municipal mayor, happily exhorted the performers: "State more high standard and high quality programs." Ding Ximan, deputy director of the municipal CPC Committee Propaganda Department, also watched the performance. /Excerpts/ /Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 29 Jul 85 p 2/

JAPANESE FORESTRY GROUP VISIT--On the afternoon of 21 July, Huang Huang, secretary of the Anhui Provincial CPC Committee, and Anhui Vice vernal Meng Fulin met and feted a Japanese forestry observation group from Japan's Kochi Prefecture, headed by Masanori Nabeshima, president of Kochi Prefectural Forestry Cooperative Federation. The 18-member Japanese group arrived in Anhui on 16 July at the invitation of the Anhui Provincial Department of Forestry. The group has inspected the Wuhu timber mill, some state-run forest farms and village forest farms in Nanling and Quanjiao Counties and Maanshan City, as well as new houses and timber forests built and planted by peasants. The group held talks with responsible persons of the Provincial Department of Forestry on forestry, timber, and prevention and treatment of forest insect pests and diseases. /Text/ /Hefei ANHUI RIBAO in Chiense 22 Jul 85 p 1/

CSO: 4005/1287

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

HUBEI SYMPOSIUM ON CORRECTING PARTY STYLE OPENS 25 JULY

HK270658 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 25 Jul 85

[Text] At the provincial symposium on correcting party style which opened today, (Han Yinzhu), deputy secretary of the provincial discipline inspection committee, stressed: Discipline inspection committees at all levels must simultaneously grasp both material civilization and spiritual civilization and must resolutely struggle against all wrong remarks and actions which run counter to communist ideals and morality.

(Han Yinzhu) said: The whole party is now confident and is concentrating its energy on reform of the economic structure and on economic construction. Many new unhealthy trends have emerged during economic construction and reform of the economic structure. These new unhealthy trends have interfered with and sabotaged the smooth progress of economic construction and reform of the economic structure. This situation has not been understood by all of our cadres and CPC committees. Some places and departments have paid attention only to the building of material civilization and have disregarded the building of spiritual civilization. The task of the discipline inspection departments of our party is to simultaneously grasp the two civilizations, particularly doing well in the field of spiritual civilization. It is necessary to correct the tendency toward disregarding the building of spiritual civilization.

(Han Yinzhu) said: Although the building of socialist spiritual civilization is extremely arduous work, so long as we curb unhealthy trends both inside and outside the party, constantly sum up experiences and lessons in the course of correcting unhealthy trends, and conduct education in party spirit, party style, and party discipline for party members, the outlook of party style and the general mood of society will change.

CSO: 4005/1266

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

HUBEI PARTY SECRETARY SPEAKS AT MEETING ON PARTY WORK STYLE

HK020634 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 31 Jul 85

[Excerpt] The 6-day provincial meeting to exchange experiences in correcting the party work style concluded in Wuchang yesterday. The meeting conveyed and studied the spirit of the national conference on exchanging experiences in correcting the party work style and exchanged the province's experiences in correcting the party work style.

During the course of meeting, Guan Guangfu, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, called the participants together, solicited opinions from them, and spoke. Shen Yinluo, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, attended the meeting and delivered a speech. Hu Hengshan, secretary of the provincial discipline inspection committee, delivered a work report.

At the forum, Comrade Guan Guangfu made a preliminary evaluation of the province's recent work in correcting the party work style. He said: The province has made remarkable achievements in correcting the new unhealthy tendencies. At present the province's party work style has remarkably improved, but the development is not even. Some units do not thoroughly investigate and report the new unhealthy tendencies. Some act slowly to correct problems and are slack in investigating the major cases. Some localities and units even make new mistakes while correcting the party work style. We must attach great importance to these problems.

In order to further do well in correcting the party work style, Comrade Guan Guangfu urged the party committees and discipline inspection committees at all levels to seriously study the spirit of the national conference to exchange experiences in correcting the party work style. He also urged them to get a deeper understanding of the significance of correcting the party work style. The party committees at all levels must do well in taking responsibility for the party work style. They should implement the work in every area, department, and the grassroots. They should be bold in tackling tough issues and they must set an example in the work. They must resolutely support the work of discipline inspection departments and strengthen the leadership over discipline inspection work. They must augment the strength of discipline inspection and give full play to the

role of discipline inspection committees in the work of correcting the party work style. The discipline inspection departments at all levels must carry forward the spirit of waging struggle in a bold way, and must act as the guard of steel when correcting the party work style. The organization and propaganda departments of the party must uphold the principle of focusing on education and taking preventive measures; strengthen education about party spirit, party work style, and party discipline, perfect the party's democratic system; and maintain the normal practice of democracy.

Comrade Guan Guangfu said: So long as all areas and departments perform their duties conscientiously and meticulously and guard the past, we can prevent possible trouble in addition to checking the new unhealthy tendencies.

CSO: 4005/1266

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

GUANGXI REPORTS PROGRESS IN PARTY RECTIFICATION

HK030247 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 2 Aug 85

[Excerpts] According to GUANGXI RIBAO, party rectification in the first group of second-stage units in Guangxi, which was launched in February in prefectural and city organs and second-grade units under the regional authorities, will be completed in August. Party rectification in the second group of second-stage units is about to be launched in county-level units throughout the region. This group will cover an extensive scope. It will include the party and government organs of the region's 82 counties, autonomous counties, and county-level cities, and of the urban and suburban districts of the five cities under the regional authorities. It will also include enterprises, undertakings, and units under the regional, prefectural, and city authorities, and key factories, mines, and secondary schools in the counties. About 6 months have been assigned for this group's party rectification, and it should be completed by the spring festival next year.

The party rectification leadership group of the regional CPC committee holds that rectification in this group of units will be launched while comprehensive reforms are underway in economy, science and technology, and education. The units involved are in the frontline of building the two civilizations and of reforms of the economic, science and technology, and education structures. Hence, making a success of party rectification in these units is of very great significance for ensuring and spurring reforms in the region and accomplishing the goal set by the fifth regional CPC Congress of transforming Guangxi's economy as soon as possible.

The leadership group stressed that the guiding idea in this party rectification is that rectification must ensure and spur reform. Reform must imbue the whole process of party rectification. Party rectification cannot be carried out in isolation from reform, and still less can the two be set against each other. Party rectification must be closely integrated with reforms and economic work.

In light of the actual conditions in the region, rectification in these units will focus on education in ideals and discipline, to strengthen the party spirit concept of the party members and enhance their ideological and political qualities. In conducting this education, stress will be placed on solving a number of problems: 1) the model and vanguard role of party members; 2) correcting the practice of party members in abusing their powers and pursuing unhealthy trends; 3) strengthening the party members' organizational discipline; 4) promoting stability and unity.

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

HUNAN REPORTS IMPROVED QUALITY OF COUNTY LEADERSHIP GROUPS

HK090347 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 3 Aug 85

[Text] Between last winter and June, on the basis of structural reform, party and government leadership groups at the county level in our province were readjusted and perfected, the normal replacement of elder cadres by young cadres was basically achieved, the degree of the four modernizations was further raised, more outstanding middle-aged and young cadres took up leadership posts, and a new situation in all aspects of work emerged.

By the end of June, the readjustment of 91 percent of the county and city party and government leadership groups had been completed. Through the party congress and people's congress, they had been elected and had assumed offices. After the further readjustment of the party and government leadership groups at the county level, gratifying changes in four aspects have occurred:

1. The members of the leadership groups have initially been formed into a new echelon and the normal replacement of elderly cadres by young cadres has been basically completed. After readjustment, the average age is 42.2 for the standing committee members of the county and city CPC committees and 42.6 for county heads and deputy heads.
2. The educational level has been raised and more and more people have professional knowledge. After readjustment of the standing committee members of the county and city CPC committees, 61.5 percent have university, college or above education, a 23 percent increase than before readjustment; and of the county heads and deputy heads, 76.7 percent have university, college or above education, a 21 percent increase than before readjustment.
3. The demand for high educational standards and young age in the county and city CPC committee secretaries, of the county heads, and of the city mayors have been basically met. The average age of the county and city CPC committee secretaries is now 44.4 and 69 percent of them are cadres with university, college or above education. The average age of county heads and city mayors is 42.5 and 84.3 percent of them are cadres with university, college or above education.
4. The exchange of leading cadres at the county level has greatly improved. In this readjustment of the leadership groups, approximately 300 cadres have been exchanged between counties and between prefectures and counties throughout the province.

CSO: 4005/1266

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

HUNAN POPULARIZES ELEMENTARY LEGAL KNOWLEDGE

HK080809 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 5 Aug 85

[Text] Since July of last year, CPC committees, people's congresses, and governments at all levels in our province have grasped the popularization of elementary legal knowledge among all citizens as a major task and have carried out all aspects of work including formulating plans, training backbone elements, doing well in launching a pilot project, and compiling and printing educational materials. By the end of July of this year, all aspects of preparatory work had been basically completed and the stage of all-round popularization had been entered.

In March of this year, the provincial CPC Committee approved and transmitted the report of its Propaganda Department and the provincial Judicial Department on the popularization of elementary legal knowledge among all citizens of the province. The 11th meeting of the 6th provincial People's Congress Standing Committee also made a corresponding resolution. After that, 128 prefectural, city, and county CPC committees and people's congresses throughout the province successively formulated their plans for popularizing elementary legal knowledge, worked out detailed rules and regulations for implementation, and set up elementary legal knowledge popularization leadership groups. In the province, 97 percent of counties and cities have formulated their plans for popularization and 92 percent of counties and cities have set up popularization leadership groups.

With a view toward really popularizing elementary legal knowledge, all places have started building and training a force of backbone elements to popularize elementary legal knowledge. At present, the province has some 147,800 legal system propagandists, some 71,000 of whom have received systematic legal training. Moreover, the province has stepped up the compilation, printing, revision, enlargement, and distribution of educational materials to popularize elementary legal knowledge. By the end of July, the province had acquired various editions of legal materials, totaling some 2,541,000 copies, to ensure that each of the cadres and workers in the organs, factories, and mines has a copy and that each household in the rural and urban areas has a copy.

Over the past year, in order to obtain experience in popularizing elementary legal knowledge, CPC committees at all levels have set up 249 experimental units, and some 500 cadres have been sent from judicial and administrative departments to the experimental units to work, thus initially gaining some experience.

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

FUND-RAISING TO BENEFIT MIDDLE, ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS IN HUBEI

Beijing ZHONGGUO JIAOYU BAO in Chinese 15 Jun 85 p 2

[Text] As of late April, 4 prefectures and 58 counties and municipalities in Hubei have been formally certified as "totally free from hazardous school buildings." Another 16 counties and municipalities are expected to be so certified before the end of June.

Hubei spent 212 million yuan last year putting up primary and middle schools and repairing 2.68 million square meters in hazardous school buildings. As a result, the share of hazardous school buildings in the province as a percentage of total floor space has dropped from 14 in 1983 to 5.3. Furthermore, there has been an increase of 60,000 square meters in school floor space as a result of new construction and 1.14 million sets of chairs and desks were repaired.

Party committees and governments at all levels in the province are tackling the improvement of primary and middle schools through fund-raising the way they tackle a strategic task. Guan Guangfu [7070 1639 1381], secretary of the Hubei CPC Committee, successively issued four important memoranda on this matter and visited the grassroots, inspecting school buildings in the West Hubei Autonomous Prefecture and such counties as Zigui. He talked to the teachers and students and encouraged the masses to raise funds to improve the financial state of schools. The provincial committee also made this fund-raising effort to achieve the "one absence and two presences" one of the nine-point program on universal education in the province. The provincial people's government has also drawn up regulations concerning the standards, sources, methods and management of fund-raising. Some counties and municipalities try in every way possible to increase educational allocations, give schools priority in the use of construction materials and reduce or waive land use fees. Jingzhou region alone raised 78.7 million yuan a year, as much as what the state allocated to it in education funds during the same period. The region has basically got rid of all hazardous school buildings. In five counties, all schools are now made of bricks and tiles.

To fully mobilize the masses' enthusiasm for operating schools, Hubei's fundraising effort was characterized by a responsibility system at each level, supplemented by appropriate state assistance. Following reforms in its educational management system, villages in Zaoyang County managed to raise

5.54 million yuan in one year, made available over 3,000 vacant public buildings, repaired all hazardous buildings, and added 48,000 square meters in new school construction, thereby solving many major problems long resistant to solution. According to statistics, 70 counties and municipalities in the province raised more than 1 million yuan each last year, and 7 counties raised over 5 million yuan apiece.

In the past, repair grants were distributed on the basis of the floor space in hazardous buildings. Under the new system, a county must make sure that 95 percent of the schools are not hazardous. Consequently, the proportion of floor space in hazardous buildings has dropped to below 3 percent. Schools formally certified as safe by the province or prefecture are given a prize. Last year the province paid out almost 10 million yuan in prize money to qualified counties and municipalities, a significant boost to the fund-raising effort.

At the Hubei universal education conference last February, the provincial government demanded that counties and municipalities where hazardous school buildings still exist go all out to eliminate them and that localities already free from hazardous buildings strive to bring about the "two presences." The overall goal is to achieve "one absence and two presences" throughout the province within this year.

12581

CSO: 4005/1212

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

HUNAN'S MAO ZHIYONG VISITS MODEL ARMY SUPPORTER

OW080439 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0057 GMT 6 Aug 85

[Report by correspondents Gao Yuxin and He Wangyuan]

[Excerpts] Changsha, 6 Aug (XINHUA)--The Hunan Provincial People's Government and the Hunan Provincial Military District recently conferred an honorable title "model of patriotism and supporting army" on Su Xiuying, an Army dependent.

Su Xiuying is a worker of Zoushi Township barbership in Taoyuan County, Hunan Province. In 1980, she sent her eldest son Zhao Guoli to serve in the Army. He was 18 years old. In November 1982 when a border defense unit from Guangxi was conscripting in Taoyuan, Su Xiuying's second son Zhao Guohua passed the physical examination. Her relatives and friends said to her: These new recruits are to be sent to the Guangxi frontlines. Su Xiuying replied straightforwardly: "I send my sons to the Army to defend our homes and our country. It would be even more honorable if they go to the frontline." In November 1983, Su Xiuying's third son Zhao Guoqiang also reached the age for conscription. Concerned about her difficulties, leaders at all levels tried to persuade her to keep Guoqiang by her side. They also sent her a notice on recruitment of workers. But Su Xiuying tactfully declined their offer and sent her youngest son to the Army.

A meeting to confer the title of "model of patriotism and supporting army" on Su Xiuying was held in the county seat of Taoyuan on the afternoon of 29 July. After the meeting, Mao Zhiyong, secretary of the Hunan Provincial CPC Committee, who was inspecting Changde Prefecture at that time, called on Su Xiuying.

CSO: 4005/1266

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

BRIEFS

GUANGXI CADRES RETIRE--In the interest of the four modernizations and the party's cause, a great number of veteran cadres in the region have taken into account the overall situation, given their posts to others on their own accord, and recommended better qualified people to replace them. By taking this practical action, they have promoted building leading groups in accordance with the four requirements on cadres. Since the beginning of last year, some 7,154 veteran cadres in the region have retired from their posts. From January to June this year alone 2,961 cadres completed retirement procedures. There are now 15,000 retired cadres in the region, accounting for 50 percent of the veteran cadres who have reached retirement requirements. [Excerpt] [Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 5 Aug 85]

CSO: 4005/1266

SOUTHWEST REGION

SICHUAN GROUP FOR GUIDING PARTY RECTIFICATION CONVENES MEETING

HK021033 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 2 Aug 85

[Text] From 27 to 31 July, the group for guiding party rectification under the provincial CPC Committee held a work meeting in Chengdu on party rectification. The meeting conveyed the spirit of the report-back meeting held by the Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification for six provinces and regions on the work of the second stage of party rectification. The meeting also seriously studied the remarks of Comrade Hu Qili. In the light of the actual conditions, the meeting conducted a discussion. Taking into consideration the province's situation in party rectification, the meeting affirmed the achievements made, exchanged experiences, was determined to further strengthen the leadership and to settle problems in a down-to-earth manner, and pledged to do well in the second stage of party rectification work.

The meeting was attended by persons of various prefectures, cities, and autonomous prefectures responsible for party rectification work; the liaison men sent by the provincial CPC Committee to cities, autonomous prefectures, and counties; and members of the group for guiding party rectification under the provincial CPC Committee. Nei Ronggui, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, made a speech at the meeting.

The meeting held that the development of the province's second stage of party rectification work was healthy. It had scored some achievements as it solved some problems. However, the party rectification work in various localities had not been developed evenly. The CPC Committee leadership in some cities, prefectures, autonomous prefectures, and counties had not attached enough importance to party rectification and were slack in the work.

The meeting pointed out: All units taking part in party rectification must further correct their guiding ideology on party rectification and uphold the practice of setting strict demands and requirements. The leadership should take the lead in the work and set strict demands on themselves. They should also correctly handle the relations between party rectification and reform; overcome the problems in the areas of ideology, work style, discipline, and organizations; and grasp the building of the two civilizations. They must not regard the party rectification work

as conflicting with reforms and economic construction. So long as they do well in party rectification in a down-to-earth manner, can they really do a good job in reform.

The meeting stressed: At present, we emphatically must do well in the following tasks:

First, we must seriously improve the work style of the leadership and their methods. The leading comrades at various levels must overcome bureaucratism, and focus on the practical results of their work. They should do more practical work and talk less, go down to the basic level and the masses, and grasp the work and settle questions in a down-to-earth manner.

Second, we must develop in an in-depth way the education on ideals, party work style, and party discipline. We must integrate the thinking of the party members with their working environment, so as to solve their problems.

Third, we must deal with the major cases, particularly at the present stage. By August, various localities should achieve some breakthrough points.

Fourth, we must continue to correct the new unhealthy tendencies in connection with the principles and policies formulated by the CPC Central Committee and the provincial CPC Committee.

Fifth, we must continue to grasp firmly and well the work of weeding out the people of three categories.

Sixth, we must conscientiously implement the principle of simultaneous rectification and correction of defects, and solve the locally prominent problems one by one. In order to do well in the party rectification work, various cities, prefectures, and autonomous prefectures must continue to strengthen their leadership over the party rectification work.

CSO: 4005/1272

SOUTHWEST REGION

YUNNAN PEOPLE'S CONGRESS STANDING COMMITTEE MEETING

HK050223 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 2 Aug 85

[Text] The 6th provincial people's congress standing committee held its 15th meeting today at which it decided to hold the 3d session of the 6th provincial people congress in Kunming on 7 August.

There were nine items on the agenda of the 15th meeting of the 6th provincial people's congress standing committee:

1. Adopt a resolution on the date of the convocation of the third session of the sixth provincial people's congress.
2. Discuss and examine the draft work report by the provincial people's congress standing committee and select the person to make the report.
3. Discuss and examine an examination report given by the deputy credentials committee of the sixth provincial people's congress standing committee on changes of deputies and the credentials of the additionally elected deputies.
4. Examine and approve the draft agenda of the third session of the sixth provincial people's congress.
5. Examine and approve the draft namelists of the presidium and secretary general of the third session of the sixth provincial people's congress.
6. Examine and approve a draft namelist of the deputy secretary general of the third session of the sixth provincial people's congress.
7. Examine and approve a draft namelist of the chairman, vice chairmen, and members of the bill examination committee of the third session of the sixth provincial people's congress.
8. Examine and approve a draft namelist of the members of the budget committee of the sixth provincial people's congress to be elected additionally.
9. Listen to a report on disposition of the two bills raised at the second session of the sixth provincial people's congress.

Liu Minghui, chairman of the provincial people's congress standing committee, presided over this morning's plenary meeting.

At this morning's plenary meeting, the members adopted a decision on the date of the convocation of the third session of the sixth provincial people's congress, listened to an examination report by Yan Yiquan, vice chairman of the provincial people's congress standing committee, on changes of deputies and the credentials of the deputies additionally elected; and listened to explanations given by Vice Chairman Qi Shan on some matters related to the third session of the sixth provincial people's congress.

Sun Yuting, Zhang Zizhai, Li Guiying, Ma Wendong, Wang Shichao, and Wang Lianfang, vice chairmen of the provincial people's congress standing committee, attended this morning's plenary meeting.

Chen Liying, provincial vice governor; (Sun Zhicheng), president of the provincial higher people's court; and (Li Lingge), deputy chief procurator of the provincial people's procuratorate, attended the meeting as observers.

CSO: 4005/1272

SOUTHWEST REGION

XIZANG CONFERENCE DISCUSSES WORK OF CPPCC

HK040411 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 3 Aug 85

[Excerpts] A 6-day regional conference on CPPCC work concluded on 3 August. (Jindong Jianzan Pingcuo), vice chairman of the regional CPPCC, presided at the closing session. Vice Chairman Zheng Ying delivered a summation. He gave the following views on how to make a success of CPPCC work:

1. The prefectural and city CPPCC should study and find their own strong points in light of their actual conditions, and set to work to establish work groups. The prefectural and city CPPCC should in general establish work groups for religion, for agriculture, animal husbandry, industry, and commerce, and for culture, education, and public health.
2. Study is one of the important tasks of the CPPCC. The CPPCC at all levels must seriously and regularly organize its members and patriotic figures to study the party's line, principles, and policies, and political affairs.
3. Relationship between the CPPCC and the united front departments is a working relationship of mutual liaison. They should respect each other and closely cooperate.
4. On the question of expenditures, the departments concerned have decided that the expenditures of the CPPCC will be exactly the same as those of the people's congresses at the same level, and hope that the CPPCC will spend the money in a rational way.
5. Strengthen ties between the CPPCC at different levels.

In conclusion Vice Chairman Zheng Ying expressed the hope that the conference participants would strive to create new things, work hard, and improve work efficiency, applying new understanding, posture, and work style. They should make new and still greater contributions under the leadership of the party committees.

Regional CPPCC Chairman Yangling Duoqi attended the conference.

CSO: 4005/1272

SOUTHWEST REGION

PU CHAOZHU ATTENDS YUNNAN CPPCC COMMITTEE MEETING

HK070447 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 5 Aug 85

[Excerpts] The third meeting of the Fifth Yunnan Provincial CPPCC Committee ceremoniously opened in the Kunming People's Shengli Hall this morning. The central topic for discussion at this meeting is that the decision of the CPC Central Committee on reform of the economic structure will be seriously implemented. Under the leadership of the Yunnan Provincial CPC Committee, we shall develop the excellent situation in our province, shall offer advice and work hard to enrich the people and to make the border areas prosper, and shall continue to create a new situation in the CPPCC work in our province.

Yang Ming, vice chairman of the Provincial CPPCC Committee, presided over the opening ceremony. Seated on the rostrum were Zhu Jiabi, chairman of the Provincial CPPCC Committee; and Vice Chairmen Liang Jia, Wang Jiesan, Yang Kecheng, Qu Zhongxiang, Wang Qiming, Huang Ping, Xiang Chaozong, Zhang Xiangshi, Ma Muting, Bao Hongzhong, and Jin Qiongying. Those who attended the opening ceremony on invitation and took their seats on the rostrum, included Pu Chaozhu, secretary of the Provincial CPC Committee, Deputy Secretaries He Zhiqiang, Zhu Zhihui, (Li Shuzhi), and Liu Shusheng; (Yin Jin), secretary of the Provincial Discipline Inspection Committee; Liu Minghui, chairman of the Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee; Vice Chairmen Sun Yuting, Qi Shan, Zhang Zizhai, Yan Yiquan, Li Guiying, Ma Wendong, Wang Shichao, and Wang Lianfang; Li Zhengyou, vice governor of the provincial government; Li Jinqiao, commander of the Yunnan Military District; and Political Commissar Zhang Zhimin.

At 0900 hours, the opening ceremony began amid the majestic national anthem. Entrusted by the Fifth Yunnan Provincial CPPCC Committee Standing Committee, Chairman Zhu Jiabi made the work report of the Fifth Yunnan Provincial CPPCC Committee Standing Committee. Vice Chairman Wang Jiesan made the work report of the Yunnan Provincial CPPCC Committee Standing Committee on the situation in implementing policies. Vice Chairman Qu Zhongxiang made a report on the situation in implementing motions since the second meeting of the Fifth Yunnan Provincial CPPCC Committee.

Responsible persons of the Provincial Higher Court and the Provincial Procuratorate including Li Shuke and Li Linge, attended the opening ceremony on invitation. Others attending the opening ceremony were CPPCC National Committee members who are in our province; responsible persons of the United Front Work Department of the Provincial CPC Committee, all democratic parties, and people's organizations; and the work personnel of the Provincial Advisory Office and the Provincial Research Institute of Culture and History.

CS0: 4005/1272

SOUTHWEST REGION

YUNNAN PEOPLE'S CONGRESS HOLDS PREPARATORY MEETINGS

HK070229 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 6 Aug 85

[Excerpts] The third session of the Sixth Yunnan Provincial People's Congress held a preparatory meeting in the People's Victory Hall, Kunming, this afternoon. Liu Minghui, chairman of the provincial people's congress standing committee, presided.

The meeting approved the session agenda, as follows: 1) to hear and discuss the provincial government work report; 2) to hear and discuss a report on the draft of the province's national economic and social development plan for 1985, and to examine and approve the plan; 3) to hear and discuss a report on the final accounts for 1984 and the draft budget for 1985, and to examine and approve the 1985 [budget]; 4) to hear and discuss the work report of the provincial people's congress standing committee; 5) to hear and discuss the work report of the provincial higher people's court; 6) to hear and discuss the work report of the provincial people's procuratorate; 7) elections.

The meeting elected an 84-member presidium and elected Qi Shan as secretary general of the congress.

The session presidium held its first meeting this afternoon, Liu Minghui presiding. The meeting elected 10 executive chairmen of the session. The executive chairmen are Liu Minghui, Sun Yuting, Qi Shan, Wang Shaoyan, Zhang Zizai, Yan Yiquan, Li Guiying, Ma Wendong, Wang Shichao, and Wang Lianfang.

CSO: 4005/1272

XIZANG PREPARES FOR 20TH FOUNDING ANNIVERSARY

HK080815 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 6 Aug 85

[Excerpts] On the afternoon of 6 August, the regional office in charge of preparing the celebratory activities to mark the 20th anniversary of the founding of the autonomous region convened a mobilization meeting. It mobilized the leaders and cadres at various levels as well as the workers and masses. In Lhasa to promptly make concerted efforts to accomplish various types of preparatory work. The meeting was attended by leading comrades of the regional CPC Committee, the regional People's Congress Standing Committee, the regional people's government, the Xizang Military District, the regional CPPCC, departments and bureaus directly under the regional authorities, and units directly under Lhasa and the regional counties' authorities.

Regional CPC Committee Secretary Redi said in his speech: The region's celebratory activities to mark the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Xizang Autonomous Region have attracted attention from other parts of China and overseas. Through this celebration, we must report to the people across China the work done by the region, and show the people in other parts of China and overseas the glorious achievements made by the region over the past 20 years. We must also fully note that the region's people of various nationalities are striving to build in a coordinated way a united, rich, and civilized Xizang under the brilliant leadership of the CPC Central Committee and the socialist system. We must reflect the mental attitude of the region's people of various nationalities. We must also reflect the victory of the party's nationality policies, particularly the changes that have taken place since 1980. We must also reflect the achievements made in the areas to implement the party's nationality, economic, and religious policies. Through this celebration we must sum up our experiences and further implement a series of important instructions from the CPC Central Committee on the work of Xizang. We must improve the economy so that the people will attain prosperity at an earlier time. We must also promote the development of various undertakings and tasks.

Yang Youcai, vice chairman of the regional preparatory meeting, worked out specific plans for matters relating to the celebratory activities.

CSO: 4005/1272

SOUTHWEST REGION

XIZANG SOCIAL SCIENCES ACADEMY ESTABLISHED IN LHASA

HK080657 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 5 Aug 85

[Excerpts] A regional social sciences academy was officially set up in Lhasa on the morning of 5 August. Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee and chairman of the Regional People's Congress Standing Committee, along with regional party, government, and army leaders Wu Jinghua, Redi, Duojiecaidan, Yangling Duojie, Ba Sang, (Mao Rubai), Duojeairang, Cao Xu, Dan Zeng, and (Liu Yongkang) attended the meeting and warmly congratulated the establishment of the academy.

Also attending the meeting were responsible comrades of the Regional People's Congress and CPPCC Committee, including Li Benshan, (Sengqen Lozong Gyaincai), Langjie, Peng Zhe, Zheng Ying, (Limzhong Gyaincain Puncog), (Gaxoi Qoigyai Nyima), (Danzeng Jiacao), (Lhalu Cewang Doje), (Huokang Suolang Bianba), (Tangmai Gongjue Baimu), and (Gongbasa Tudeng Jihan), as well as responsible comrades of the departments and units concerned in the region.

The preparatory work for the Xizang Regional Social Sciences Academy began in 1978. Under the academy there are research institutes for Xizang's history, religion, philosophy, languages, literature, and information; a Zang Language publishing house; a savings office [ge sa er wang duan]; an editorial department of the academy journal; and an office for logistics work in scientific research.

Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme delivered an important speech at the meeting. He said: After its establishment, the Xizang Social Sciences Academy will do quite a lot of work and take up heavy tasks. The people in Xizang pin great hopes on your work and Tibetan study specialists at home and abroad are also paying close attention to your work. I personally also hope that you will make more and better achievements and make due contributions to promoting the region's science and culture and socialist construction.

Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme also spoke of the problem on how to inherit and develop in a scientific way the outstanding cultural traditions of the Zang nationality to serve socialist material and spiritual civilization in Xizang.

Duojiecaidan, secretary of the regional CPC Committee and chairman of the regional people's government, also delivered a speech at the meeting. He raised several demands on social sciences workers in the region:

First, they must inherit and develop in a scientific way the fine traditions in the culture of the Zang nationality.

Second, they must strengthen research into the applied sciences of the Tibetans.

Third, they must gradually establish a Marxist system of the Tibetan studies. This is not only the task of the research into the Tibetan studies, but is also a glorious task endowed to them by history.

In conclusion, Duojiecaidan said: To develop and promote the Tibetan studies, we must open our doors, establish contacts, and conduct academic exchanges with Tibetan study specialists at home and abroad, learn from others' strong points to offset our weak points, upgrade our academic level, and enrich our socialist culture.

The China Social Sciences Academy and the social sciences academies in Qinghai, Xinjiang, Nei Monggol, and Ningxia sent congratulatory messages to warmly celebrate the official establishment of the regional social sciences academy. Xizang University and the relevant regional departments, bureaus, and units also presented silk banners to the Xizang Regional Social Sciences Academy to warmly congratulate its official establishment.

CSO: 4005/1272

SOUTHWEST REGION

SICHUAN GETS CHINESE WRITER'S ASSOCIATION BRANCH

HK080843 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 6 Aug 85

[Text] According to SICHUAN RIBAO, at the founding meeting of the literature academy of the Chinese Writer's Association's Sichuan Branch on 1 August, Nie Ronggui, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, delivered an important speech on stimulating literary creation in the province.

In his speech, Nie Ronggui pointed out that to stimulate the development of literature in the province and to strive for the attainment of the target of ranking the province among the country's advanced, the provincial CPC Committee is going to adopt the following measures:

1. Earnestly study the important speeches by Comrades Xiaoping, Yaobang, and other central leading comrades on the ideological front and literature; study the congratulatory speech by Comrade Hu Qili on behalf of the CPC Central Committee Secretariat; widely propagate and implement the spirit of the fourth congress of the Chinese Writers' Association; understand the fundamental tasks on the literary front in the new period; continue to emancipate our minds and correct leftist tendencies; and resolutely ensure writers' freedom in literary creation.
2. The provincial CPC Committee decided to change the organizational structure of the Chinese Writers' Association's Sichuan Branch into that of a unit and place it and the provincial federation of literary and art circles directly under the provincial CPC Committee Propaganda Department so as to strengthen literature work.
3. Establish the Sichuan Province Guo Moruo literature award. The provincial government has already allocated some 300,000 yuan to the award fund.
4. Vigorously strengthen the building of the third echelon for literature, set up and perfect the literature academy of the Chinese Writers' Association's Sichuan Branch, properly select and employ literary creation personnel, ask them to engage in writing attentively, and make the literary academy a place for producing literary works and talented people.

5. Seriously organize writers to go deep into life, and encourage them to plunge themselves into the stirring life of the four modernizations so as to create images of new socialist people.

6. Strengthen literary commentary and theoretical research on literature.

7. Improve and strengthen the party's leadership over literature and art.

CSO: 4005/1272

SOUTHWEST REGION

BRIEFS

LINKING REFORM TO RECTIFICATION URGED--Rectification must ensure and promote the smooth progress of reform. This was repeatedly stressed at a provincial forum on party rectification held in early August. The meeting focused on discussing the relationship between party rectification and reform. It held: Reform represents the overall picture, and party rectification is aimed at serving reform. Without the reforms, party rectification will lose its meaning and goal. However, reform must have party rectification as a purpose, otherwise, no matter how good the reform schemes, they cannot be implemented properly and will even be distorted and fail. The meeting pointed out: Units carrying out party rectification must grasp stepping up education in party spirit as a major affair, and produce good results from it. [Excerpts] [Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 8 Aug 85]

HU JINTAO MEETS WELL-KNOWN ARTIST--On the afternoon of 5 August, leading comrades of the provincial CPC Committee, government, and CPPCC went to the Huaxi Guesthouse to meet and chat with Liu Haifu, member of the CPPCC standing committee and a well-known artist, and his wife. Present were provincial CPC Committee Secretary Hu Jintao, Governor Wang Chaowen, and Provincial CPPCC Chairman Miao Chunting. [Excerpts] [Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 5 Aug 85]

CSO: 4005/1272

NORTH REGION

NEI MONGGOL NAMELIST OF PERSONNEL CHANGES

SK070159 Hohhot NIEMENGGU RIBAO in Chinese 11 Jul 85 p 2

[Text] The Nei Monggol Autonomous Regional People's Government approved the following personnel changes in the first half of 1985:

Appointments:

Zhang Yuchen [1728 3768 3819] was appointed deputy secretary general of the regional People's Government.

Nan Changming [0589 2490 2494] was appointed vice chairman of the regional Planning Commission.

Li Tiesheng [2621 6993 3932] was appointed vice chairman of the regional Economic Commission.

Tian Anmin [3944 1344 3046] was appointed director of the regional office in charge of economic and technical coordination.

Guo Jiming [6753 4949 2494], Liu Lan [0491 1526], Buhechaolu [1580 0735 2600 7627], Su Duo [5685 6995], Na Mu [6719 2609], Chaokedliger [2600 0344 1795 0500 2706 1422], Wu Fengde [0702 7685 1795], and Ding Qishan [0002 2978 1472] were appointed vice chairmen of the regional Agricultural Commission.

Delege [1795 0519 2706] was appointed vice chairman of the regional Nationality Affairs Commission.

Asileng [7093 2448 2807], and Liu Zhaofeng [0491 0340 0023] were appointed deputy directors of the regional department in charge of urban and rural construction and environmental protection.

Zhang Ziyue [1728 1311 6851] and Wang Junyu [3769 0193 3768] were appointed deputy directors of the regional Light Industrial Department.

Li Dianju [2621 3013 3818], Wu Yuliang [0702 3768 5328], Hasi [0761 2448], and Lu Li [7120 4418] were appointed deputy directors of the regional Metallurgical Industrial Department.

Qù He [2575 0735] was appointed deputy director of the regional Civil Affairs Department.

Li Shilong [2621 0013 7127] and He Yongsheng [0149 3057 4141] were appointed deputy directors of the regional Commerce Department.

Wang Shizheng [3769 0013 4176] was appointed deputy director of the regional Foreign Trade Department.

Zhamusu [2089 2606 5685], Liu Yunpeng [0491 0061 7720], and Zhang Hongyu [1728 1347 3558] were appointed deputy directors of the regional Industrial and Commercial Administrative Bureau.

Wang Fu [3769 6384] was appointed deputy director of the regional Price Bureau.

Meng Aizhen [1322 1947 6297] was appointed deputy director of the regional Labor and Personnel Affairs Department.

Yang Man [2799 2581] was appointed deputy director of the regional Education Department.

Hexigetü [6320 1585 2706 0956] and Zhu Chuangao [2612 0278 7559] were appointed vice chairmen of the regional Physical Culture and Sports Commission.

Chen Shaoyè [7115 4801 2814] and Yun Yumin [0061 5940 3046] were appointed deputy directors of the regional Radio and Television Broadcast Department.

Hasibagen [0761 2448 1572 2704] and Tubuxin [1956 1580 2450] were appointed deputy directors of the regional Standardization and Metrology Bureau.

Fu Xiang [4395 4382] was appointed deputy director of the councilors' office under the regional People's Government.

Huang Wen [7806 2429] was appointed deputy head of the Hulun Buir League Administrative Office.

Meng Xianguo [1322 3759 0948] and Zhu Baozhang [2612 1405 3864] were appointed deputy heads of the Xingan League Administrative Office.

Wang Qiga [2489 0366 0867] and Ji Binglin [1323 3521 2651] were appointed deputy heads of the Jirem League Administrative Office.

Qi Lindao [7871 2651 6670] was appointed deputy head of the Xilin Gol League Administrative Office.

He Junshi [0149 0193 1102] was appointed deputy head of the Bayannur League Administrative Office.

Dismissals:

Feng Liange [7458 6647 7041] was dismissed from his post of vice chairman of the regional Economic Commission.

Sun Peiqing [1327 1014 0615] and Menghejiergele [1322 0735 0679 1422 2706 0519] were dismissed from their posts of deputy directors of the regional Light Industrial Department.

Wang Zhaozhang [3769 0340 3864] and Shi Baoquan [4258 1405 3123] were dismissed from their posts of advisers to the regional Light Industrial Department.

Ye Xi [2814 0823] was dismissed from his post of deputy director of the regional Urban and Rural Construction and Environmental Protection Department.

Qikeqi [7871 0344 7871] was dismissed from his post of deputy director of the regional Standardization and Metrology Bureau.

Wulijitu [2976 0500 0679 0956] was dismissed from his post of adviser to the regional Metallurgical Industrial Department.

Na Shun [6719 7311] was dismissed from his post of adviser to the regional Machine-Building Industrial Department.

Zhana [2089 6719] and Yang De [2799 1795] were dismissed from their posts of deputy director of the regional Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, and Fishery Department.

Liang Guofang [4731 0948 5369] and Jin Bo [6855 3134] were dismissed from their posts of deputy directors of the regional Commercial Department.

Cheng Xudong [4453 2485 2639] was dismissed from his post of director of the regional Industrial and Commercial Administration Bureau.

Chne Qihou [7115 0796 0624] was dismissed from his post of deputy director of the regional Civil Affairs Department.

Gao Xuewu [7559 1331 2976] and Saiyin [6357 7299] were dismissed from their posts of advisers to the regional Physical Culture and Sports Commission.

Jia Dianying [6328 3013 5391] was dismissed from his post of head of the Bayannur League Administrative Office.

Yiregeqi [5030 3583 2706 1142] was dismissed from his post of deputy head of the Hulun Buir League Administrative Office.

According to other sources, the Nei Monggol Autonomous Regional People's Government recently appointed Fu Jingshan [0265 2529 1472] vice president of Nei Monggol University, Zhang Chending [1728 2525 7844] assistant dean of Nei Monggol Engineering College, Zhang Shuchun [1728 2885 2504] and Guan Qiao [7070 0195] assistant dean of Nei Monggol Agriculture and Animal Husbandry College, and Ma Enwei [7456 1869 0251] assistant dean of Nei Monggol Forestry College.

The regional People's Government also dismissed Wang Zhirong [3769 1807 2837] from his post of vice president of Nei Monggol University, Li Tiesheng [2621 6993 3932] from his post of dean of Nei Monggol Engineering College, and Hujiletu [0729 2706 0679 0519 0956] from his post of assistant dean of Nei Monggol Agriculture and Animal Husbandry College.

CSO: 4005/1273

NORTH REGION

NEI MONGGOL PLA UNITS SUM UP PARTY RECTIFICATION WORK

SK061148 Hohhot NEIMENGU RIBAO in Chinese 11 Jul 85 p 1

[Excerpts] After 6 months of activity, the party committee and organs under the Nei Monggol Military District completed the second-stage party rectification work, which began on 3 January this year. The broad masses of party members have better fulfilled the four basic tasks of unifying thinking, consolidating workstyle, strictly enforcing discipline, and purifying organizations by studying documents, seriously conducting comparison and examination, and vigorously carrying out reforms and checkups while launching the party rectification drive. They have corrected and blocked the newly-developed malpractices and enhanced their understanding of the work of conducting systematic reforms, carrying out reduction of staff members, and reorganizing armed forces.

The party rectification work of the party committee and organs under the Nei Monggol Military District has been carried out in line with the decision made by the Central Military Commission and the arrangement made by the Beijing Military Region. It has developed in a smooth and healthy way during the past 6 months.

1. We have concentrated on studying the documents and enabled the broad masses of party members to merge their thinking with the party's line and principles. At the meetings, the principal leading comrades of the military district have repeatedly publicized the party's principles and policies and reaffirmed that, as for the questions presented by the comrades with regard to ideology, we never capitalize on their vulnerable point, never regard their mistakes or shortcoming as a target, never use a big stick on them, and never keep the files on their confessions of mistakes forever. The party members who have given incorrect opinions in examination are allowed to withdraw and correct them, to argue opinions, and to reserve their opinions. All of this has enabled all comrades to eliminate their worries.

2. We have brought into full play the enthusiasm of party members from top to bottom by repeatedly and ideologically mobilizing the masses.

3. We have enabled every comrade to sum up his experiences and lessons and to safeguard and develop the unity in various fields. Some comrades in the military district's organs joined the movement of "supporting the leftists," committed some mistakes in dealing with special cases, and hurt a number of people. Though they were clear about their mistakes to varying degrees, they still upheld the objective reasons for their mistakes. They even held that they were "following the organizations and acting according to orders." In summing up personal experiences and lessons, these comrades, by reviewing the social and historical circumstances in the period of the movement of "supporting the leftists," and the process of ideological changes, have found the subjective reasons for their mistakes. The comrades who were hurt during the "cultural revolution" also earnestly summed up their personal experience and lessons. They held that though they were hurt both physically and mentally during the 10-year turmoil, they have also committed mistakes concerning some questions in certain periods, and that they should also draw lessons from their mistakes.

4. We have upheld the principle of launching the party rectification drive in a manner of "a gentle breeze and a mild rain" and correctly dealing with the inner party contradictions.

5. We have earnestly implemented the principles and policies issued by the central authorities and the Central Military Commission with regard to the checkup work, by firmly bearing in mind the district's actual situation. During the "cultural revolution," the organs of the regional military district were units that had incurred the "four major difficulties." Therefore, the checkup work, among their cases, was so arduous and complicated that the party committee of the regional military district regarded the checkup task as not only the work of dealing with personal affairs of those who had committed mistakes, but also the work of conducting education in order to save them. On the one hand, we have upheld the principle of not forcing them to make confessions, not conducting further investigation of their cases, not adopting a frigid attitude toward them, not discriminating against them, and carefully conducting education among them in order to enable them to present the true picture of their mistakes to the organization and to draw lessons from their mistakes. On the other hand, we have done a good job in making arrangements for the victims and their family members and have urged them to actively catch up with the current situation in a seek-truth-from-fact manner by taking the whole situation into consideration and looking to the future. Practice has shown that by so doing, we can make the majority of comrades feel at ease, enable the comrades who have committed general mistakes to get rid of their burdens and continuously march forward without any worry, fulfill the target of purifying the organizations, and stabilize unity among the organs.

At the summing-up meeting on the party rectification work, Cai Ying, secretary of the party committee of the regional military district, and Liu Yiyuan, deputy secretary of the party committee of the regional

military district, delivered speeches, in which they pointed out: In order to improve and develop the results scored in the party rectification drive, to continuously push forward the construction of the party organizations at all levels, and to ensure smooth progress in carrying out the reduction of staff members and reorganizing armed forces, we are still urged to exert further efforts in fulfilling the following tasks:

1) Efforts should be made to improve and develop the results scored in the party rectification drive in order to further carry out the party's ideological and organizational construction. 2) Efforts should be made to earnestly implement the spirit of the enlarged session of the Central Military Commission in order to successfully fulfill the tasks of conducting systematic reforms, carrying out the reduction of staff members, and reorganizing armed forces. 3) Efforts should be made to further straighten out the guiding ideology of professional work in order to do a good job in conducting the work in various fields.

CSO: 4005/1273

NORTH REGION

BEIJING DEEPENS PARTY SPIRIT EDUCATION

OW010441 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0051 GMT 29 Jul 85

[Report by reporters Yu Weihai and Huang Zhimin]

[Text] Beijing, 29 Jul (XINHUA)--During the second-stage party rectification, the Beijing Municipal CPC Committee deepened the education on party spirit by adopting a method of giving guidance according to categories, thereby bringing about marked results.

Taking part in the second-stage party rectification were more than 1,200 units from Beijing Municipality's industrial, agricultural, forestry, educational, financial, trade, urban construction, and urban districts departments, with nearly 200,000 party members. To deal with the numerous categories of units undergoing this stage's party rectification, their extensive scopes of work, their respective problems to be solved, and other characteristics, the Beijing Municipal Party Committee called on leading cadres at all levels, right at the beginning of the party spirit education, to go deep into reality, grasp the models well, and lead the entire area into action, thereby producing concrete results in party spirit education. Since last May, the Beijing Municipal Party Committee's Party Rectification Guiding Group has held reporting meetings on party spirit education for various units undergoing party rectification, according to their respective departments. The principal responsible persons of the municipal party committee attended the meetings and listened to reports on the ideological conditions of party members and the effect of the party workstyle; and, after carrying out case-by-case analyses and study, they mapped out plans for party spirit education according to the actual situations of the various departments. For example, the educational department's stress was placed on carrying out education among the party members on the party's line, principles, and policies; as well as on situations, ideals, and discipline, in order to promote smooth progress of the educational reform.

The responsible persons of the Municipal CPC Committee and the Municipal CPC Committee's Party Rectification Group have also gone further into some districts, counties, bureaus, head companies, universities, plants, stores, and neighborhoods to obtain knowledge about the situations there. They discovered that problems--such as a divorce from reality and empty

talk on reasoning--existed in the course of party spirit education carried out by some units. They held that this was caused by a divorce from the party's general tasks for the new period and from the concrete historical environment, while talking on party spirit. Therefore, the Municipal CPC Committee made a clear proposal that all units be conscious of the time and be specific in dealing with problems while carrying out party spirit education. By being conscious of the time, it means that it is necessary to link party spirit education closely with reform. By doing so, the broad masses of party members were able to obtain a clear understanding of the dialectical relationship between strengthening the party spirit and ensuring the smooth progress of reform, thus arousing their enthusiasm for carrying out the reform well. Some units were also able to open new situations for their party spirit education work.

The Beijing Municipal Party Committee also discovered and used model experiences in good time to guide the party spirit education work in the area. The touching deeds of the leading cadres of Beijing Municipality's Xicheng Public Security Subbureau, as manifested in their honest and just workstyle and their courage to correct unhealthy tendencies, were among those experiences discovered by the municipal party committee during its investigations and popularized in good time through experience-exchange meetings and other methods. The municipal party committee and the municipal Discipline Inspection Commission also caught some serious cases of violations of law and discipline and used them to carry out education on party spirit, party workstyle, and party discipline among the party members.

As of now, six responsible persons of the Municipal Party Committee's Standing Committee and the Municipal Party Committee's Party Rectification Guiding Group, as well as 21 secretaries and deputy secretaries of the district party committees have conducted party classes for some units, promoting an in-depth development of the municipality's party spirit education work.

CSO: 4005/1273

NORTH REGION

TIANJIN MEETING ON EDUCATION IN PARTY SPIRIT

SK041205 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 3 Aug 85

[Text] On the morning of 2 August, the Municipal CPC Committee held a meeting to exchange experiences in conducting education on party spirit in the course of second-stage party rectification. Exchanging experiences in conducting education on party spirit in the course of second-stage party rectification at the meeting were the Hedong Public Security Subbureau, the Municipal Gas Company, Tianjin Hospital, and the No 1 Tianjin branch of the Construction Bank.

Attending the meeting were Xiao Yuan, Standing Committee member of the Municipal CPC Committee and member of the leading group in charge of party rectification under the Municipal CPC Committee, and Chen Ruyu, Standing Committee member of the Municipal CPC Committee. Comrade Xiao Yuan delivered a speech at the meeting.

In his speech, Comrade Xiao Yuan set forth five suggestions on how to conduct the education on party spirit. He said: 1) We should further upgrade understanding of the significance of strengthening the education on party spirit. We should take a high strategic viewpoint to understand the significance of the work. 2) We should focus on conducting education on party spirit in light of actual conditions and the ideological awareness of party members. 3) We should basically upgrade the awareness of party members. We must neither judge the case as it stands nor neglect education on the basic knowledge of the party for party members. 4) We should upgrade our awareness and solve problems existing in practical work. We should never [words indistinct]. We are not allowed to indulge in idle talk instead of solving problems. 5) We should have education on party spirit permeate the course of party rectification.

With regard to strengthening leadership over the second-stage party rectification, Comrade Xiao Yuan said: The key to achieving the party rectification lies in leading bodies. Leading bodies at all levels should carry out a system of conducting party rectification work on a responsibility basis at different levels, in party rectification work in line with different actual conditions. Leading comrades at all levels should go deep into grassroots units; personally conduct investigations and studies;

sum up and promote good work methods and experiences; and discover, study, and solve problems. In accordance with the principles and policies formulated by the central authority, we should firmly correct unhealthy practices. Leading bodies at and above the county level should firmly attend to checking and handling the major and appalling cases and cases of taking advantages of one's functions to seek private gain that have evoked strong repercussions among the masses. We should further attend to the work of checking three categories of persons. Principal leading comrades should personally pay attention to and take up the work of checking three categories of persons, and make efforts to solve key problems, to handle cases that are difficult to handle, to improve the work of backward units, and to handle motions.

CSO: 4005/1273

NORTH REGION

HEBEI CPC HOLDS MEETING TO RELAY HU QILI SPEECH

SK062209 Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 23 Jul 85

[Excerpts] On 22 July, with the participation of responsible comrades from six provinces and regions, the provincial CPC Committee held a meeting to relay and implement the speech given by Comrade Hu Qili at the report meeting sponsored by the Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification with regard to introducing their experience gained in the second-stage party rectification work.

Xing Chongzhi, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, and Xie Feng, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, attended the meeting and delivered speeches.

Attending the meeting were responsible comrades from the party committees of various prefectures, cities, and counties; the departments, commissions, and offices under the provincial CPC Committee; the leading party members' groups under the departments and bureaus of the provincial level organs; and the party committees of the higher educational institutions, as well as directors of the general offices in charge of party rectification of various prefectural and city party committees, and leaders of the liaison groups dispatched by the provincial CPC Committee to various prefectures and cities throughout the province--more than 400 persons in all.

In his speech, Comrade Xing Chongzhi pointed out: In determining whether a unit has achieved success in the party rectification drive, we should, first, determine whether it has grasped and dealt with the major problems truly in line with the decision concerning party rectification and its actual situation. Second, we should determine whether it has ensured or promoted the drive of conducting reforms and the economic development. Only when it has done so can we regard it as a winner in the drive; otherwise, it should be regarded as a backward element which has conducted its party rectification work perfunctorily and superficially.

He stated: Improving leadership workstyle in a down-to-earth manner represents an important task of making a success in party rectification work and ensuring or promoting the drive of conducting reforms. Comrades from the various prefectures, cities, and counties, upon return to their units, should earnestly examine the malpractices by which many people have

indulged in empty, stereotyped, and pointless talk and exerted no effort in doing practical work and dealing with practical problems. They should make efforts to examine whether some have employed trickery and should immediately spend much time on delving into reality to carry out investigation and study and to establish close ties with the masses in order to help them deal with their problems in a down-to-earth manner. We should regard success or failure in improving workstyle as an important yardstick in measuring the achievements scored by leading bodies and cadres.

In his speech, Comrade Xing Chongzhi also cited numerous good practices and experience gained in improving workstyle, and urged the localities throughout the province to earnestly examine whether they have improved their workstyle and methods or created something new in this regard since the beginning of the party rectification drive in order to continuously march forward on the basis of these achievements and to strive to achieve a great turn for the better in party style across the province within this year.

He stressed: In order to make a success in party rectification, responsible personnel at all levels should assume responsibility in the work and personnel at every level should supervise the work done by the units below them. The prefectural and city party committees should be responsible for the work done by the county-level units. The work done by the units at or below the county level should be supervised by the county party committee. The higher-level party committees should carry out investigations to clarify the responsibility for the failure, in this regard, of the lower-level party committees. The prefectural and city party committees should dispatch personnel to supervise the comparison and examination work conducted by the county party committees and the party committees of industrial and mining enterprises in order to help them pinpoint the problems and strengthen collective guidance. All in all, a good job should be done in conducting party rectification work by upholding a high standard.

In his speech, Comrade Xie Feng put forward the following six opinions in line with the spirit of the conference sponsored by the Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification and the actual situation in the province:

1. The second-stage party rectification work should be carried out primarily on the basis of conducting reforms.
2. In conducting education on party spirit, we should, at present, focus on education on ideals and discipline.
3. A good job should be done in carrying out comparison and examination with the central task of enhancing the sense of party spirit among party members.

4. Efforts should be made to refrain from indulging in empty talk, to do much practical work, and to do a good job in earnestly conducting party rectification and reforms.

5. Attention should be paid to consolidating and developing the results scored in the party rectification drive.

6. A good job should be done in carrying out the preparatory work for the party rectification drive at grassroots level units in rural areas and neighborhoods.

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NORTH REGION

DIVERSE METHODS USED IN SHANXI TO RAISE EDUCATION FUNDS

Beijing ZHONGGUO JIAOYU BAO in Chinese 18 Jun 85 p 2

[Text] Over 36,800 elementary and secondary schools in Shanxi, or 78.7 percent of the provincial total, have achieved "one absence and two presences." According to the latest statistics, more than 209 million yuan were raised from among members of the public in the province last year, 1,942,000 square meters in school space were repaired, 2,094,000 square meters were added by way of new construction or expansion, 1,297,000 sets of chairs and desks were purchased or repaired, and a large quantity of office equipment, teaching equipment, sporting equipment and library materials, etc., was also acquired.

Many prefectures, municipalities and counties in the province have set up school fund-raising groups under the leadership of responsible comrades from the party and the government and involving responsible comrades from planning, finance, education, banking and materials agencies. Fund-raising for educational purposes has been under way in 11 prefectures and municipalities and 119 counties (municipalities and districts). The southeastern region of the province managed to raise 48.22 million yuan in just 7 months, making it possible for the region's 8,700 primary, secondary and agricultural (vocational) schools to achieve "one absence and two presences" before National Day last year. The various localities have remained staunchly pragmatic, ever ready to modify measures to suit local conditions, emphasized voluntarism and stayed clear of apportioning, egalitarianism or the indiscriminate transfer of resources. The experience of the two counties of Quwo and Wenxi in raising funds through a variety of channels was popularized throughout the province. By a variety of channels, we mean squeezing a little out of the local coffers, taking a little from the commune or brigade public welfare funds, making use of unoccupied collective buildings, commune- and brigade-run enterprises giving up a little of their profits, voluntary donations by cadres and members of the public and staff and students raising money through work-study programs. Most of the funds raised came from rural and small town enterprises and villages.

Some areas also take pains to improve educational conditions gradually and systematically and set priorities in order of urgency. Theirs is not a sudden, short-lived outburst of activism, but a sustained effort to improve school quality.

More recently, the province has made new demands of schools which have basically achieved "one absence and two presences," namely, that they further step up school maintenance, repair and management, and equip the schools with teaching facilities, library materials, physical education equipment, etc.

12581

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NORTHEAST REGION

WESTERNIZATION PREVAILING IN CHINA

Harbin XUE LILUN [THEORY STUDY] in Chinese No 3, 1 Mar 85 p 25

[Article by Tu Xuexin [2629 1331 0207]: "The Crux of the Matter Isn't Foreignness"]

[Text] After returning from a visit to Shenzhen, some old cadres of a certain locality lamented with sighs and groans: "Except for the five-star flags that are still fluttering, we can no longer see anything with Chinese appearance. Is it the end of everything?!" Alas! to be westernized to such an extent, it is pathetic!

I admire the profound patriotism these cadres have exhibited; however, I cannot understand the pessimistic judgement they made. First of all, what the "Chinese appearance" is is difficult to ponder. Take clothing for instance, the Chinese tunic suits should be considered the legitimate wearing apparel with traditional "Chinese appearance," but what about the long gown and the mandarin jacket which people wore before the tunic? Weren't they even more traditional? May I ask which of the two styles do you prefer? Secondly, what is wrong with the word "foreign"? As we all know the electric light was invented by a foreigner. Would you rather cling to the oil lamp by giving up using the electric light? When the Japanese soldiers burned down our houses, killed our people and ransacked our land, it was the foreigner named Bethune who led an emergency squad consisted of all foreign doctors to come to rescue our people and soldiers fighting against the Japanese at their own risk. Therefore, not all foreigners are evil. As for foreign ideas and theories, even more so, we should not regard them in an indiscriminated manner, because the only criterion of examining "correctness" and "incorrectness" is not one's color of skin or one's nationality but the social practices. Just as in food, the body assimilates the essence but excretes the dregs, the purpose of implementing the "open-door" policy is to absorb the advanced knowledge of foreign countries and turn it to our own use, so that we can accelerate our economic build-up. As long as it is beneficial to the modernization of Chinese socialism, we should be allowed to import foreign goods, to hire foreigners and to accept foreign ideas and theories. "To learn from other's strong points to offset one's own weakness" has long been our traditional virtue. There is nothing to be surprised at!

Someone might ask: "Do we still need to keep our national traditions?" The answer is that we should develop the advanced knowledge and discard the old and backward. Even the idea of turning pale at the mention of "foreigners," the "closed-door" policy and the life style of "three-year new, three-year old, mend and sew for another three years" should be eliminated. In addition, the composition of food "two much and one little" (much hawthorn, much pancake, little rice) and the combination of supplement food of "traditional three" (soy bean, Chinese cabbage, turnip) also should be changed. Indeed, with the increasing international contacts and the further development and practice of our open-door policy, the corrupted western capitalistic ideals and style have exercised a pessimistic influence on us. This should not be overlooked. But, comparing to the gains we have accomplished by practicing open-door policy, this pessimistic influence is quite insignificant. It will also be flushed away by the powerful current of the development of moral civilization.

All in all at present, when we are facing the challenge of a new technology revolution, the descendants of Emperor Huang with historical responsibilities should open our eyes to learn the most advanced technologies from all the nations on the earth and all the people around the world and to take in nutritious food. On this question, the crux of the matter is not "foreignness" but whether it is helpful to achieve the great goal of making our country prosper. To those who are used to cherishing the old tradition and considered themselves to be the beholders of tradition, the new findings and creations of others usually never pleases their eyes. Those who held attitudes opposed to such new challenges should eliminate the "leftism" and give up the old ideas immediately and should no longer create troubles for themselves.

12958

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NORTHEAST REGION

TRUE MEANING OF 'OPEN DOOR POLICY'

Shengyang LILUN YU SHEJIAN [THEORY AND PRACTICE] in Chinese No 6, 17 Mar 85
pp 8-9

[Article by Hu Baoshen [5170 1405 3819]: "Philosophical Reflections on the Open Door Policy"]

[Text] The question of whether a socialist country should adopt an open door policy, or closed-door and isolationism policy, should not only be demonstrated economically but also reflected upon philosophically.

People all know that the economical and cultural contacts between nation and nation, and country and country are developed gradually because of the improvement of productivity and transportation facilities. After the appearance of the modes of production of capitalism, "domestic and national status of closed-door, self-sufficient policies of the past" have been replaced by "mutual dependence and contacts among the nations. Material production depends on such contacts, so does our moral production." ("Selected Works of Marx & Engels" Vol 1, p. 255) Then why did our party not adopt the open door policy as a basic policy until the 3rd Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee? Besides being blockaded by some of the international communities, we, ourselves, guided by the wrong "leftist" idea, an extremely important main stream of our ideals, considered that the socialism and capitalism were in every respect absolutely contradictory to each other.

For a long period of time, although we recognize that there is unity of the opposites, however, we do not admit or dare not say that there is common ground between two opposite matters. Particularly, we do not recognize or dare not say that there is common ground between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, the socialist society and the capitalist society. It seems that "unity" and "common ground" are two totally unrelated matters. Based on such understanding, we reject without further deliberation whatever belongs to the bourgeoisie and capitalism. To the bourgeoisie, we have such slogan as "to foster proletariat and liquidate bourgeoisie ideology," which means that all things belong to the bourgeoisie should be eliminated. As Comrade Deng Xiaoping has pointed out that this slogan is "not complete, and incorrect" ("Selected Articles of Deng Xiaoping" p. 289), but for a long time, it was indeed considered a correct slogan. In connection with this, within a long period of time, to replace socialism with capitalism has been regarded as rejecting all

things existing in a capitalist society. As a result, a formula of thinking has thus taken shape. We should not follow all practices the capitalist countries have engaged in. We should abolish all things existing in the capitalist countries. For example, the capitalist countries carry out commodity production. Even if we cannot eliminate such production immediately, at least we have to limit it. Capitalist countries permit competition. We cannot. The capitalist countries permit campaigning, advertising job openings, and giving dance parties, but we should never even try our hands at such activities. All in all, between the capitalist society and socialist society, there can only be differences and oppositions, but not common ground and unity. Such a theory of absolute opposition had been developed to such an extremity that all opposites were "against each other" during the period of "Gang of Four" who terrorized our country at the time.

Under the guidance of such "absolute opposition," we can only close our door tightly and not open it to the outside world at all.

The concept of such "absolute opposition" has been, for quite some time, propagated as the most revolutionary dialectic method. As a matter of fact, however, it is by no means a dialectic method but truly the metaphysical method.

Dialectic materialism tells us that the entire world is unified. No matter how different the worldly matters are, and in how many forms they may appear, each of them possesses its own characteristics, but after all, there is the relation and common ground. Therefore, unity and difference are inseparable. The sameness exists in the difference. As a result, it is understandable that nothing in the world is absolutely identical to another thing, or absolutely different from another thing. Therefore, metaphysics insists on absolute contradiction and opposition but the dialectical materialism regards that any two oppositions contracting each other only in certain respects but not all respects. This is to say that opposition is relative rather than absolute.

The positive and negative in mathematics seem to be absolute opposites. In fact, they are not. Take $+a$ and $-a$ for instance, only the signs before each "a" are opposite, their absolute value is the same. The positive charge and negative charge, the north pole and south pole in physics all are not absolute opposites. The positive and negative charges are not different electricity current. If we cut a piece of magnet into two pieces, we can not presume that one piece of the magnet contains the positive charge and the other piece the negative charge. It explains that the positive pole and negative pole are all contained in the same magnet. In our daily life, people can see that no matter how different a man and a woman may be, both of them, however, possess the same characteristics of a "human being." The road leading to the east and the road leading to the west are in fact the same road.

Isn't it the same case with the opposite things in the society? Naturally it is. Take proletariat and bourgeoisie for example, their class interests are basically opposite to each other, but it does not mean that they are not supposed to have identical and similar interests or demands at any time, under any circumstance or on any questions. Their points of view about the world, of

course are also opposite, but that does not imply either that here is no common or identical ground in their cultural ideology. For example, the proletariat and bourgeoisie may have similar science to study the phenomena of the nature, or they may have, in studying the social phenomena, similar points of view or similar conclusions on all or part of the problems. In respect to literature, art, ethics and morality, we should not proclaim that whatever the bourgeoisie advocates, the proletariat has to oppose, or whatever the bourgeoisie opposes, the proletariat should advocate.

The same happens to the relationship among countries with different social and national systems. The social systems between a socialist country and a capitalist country are fundamentally opposed to each other. But the two possess common ground in social life. In fact, to replace capitalism with socialism is to sublate capitalist society by eliminating classes and exploitation but not by negating everything of capitalism. It is to say that we should analyze the capitalist society as we do in every thing else. We can neither say that all things about a capitalist society are good nor say that all things about the capitalist society are bad. Its advanced scientific technologies, business management experiences and its effective formation of social systems could be consulted and used as reference.

Of course, the dialectics does not acknowledge the absolute opposite, at the same time, nor it acknowledge absolute identity. The social life of the socialist society and the capitalist society have common ground which also contains the identity with discrepancy and contradiction but not the absolute identity, rejecting differences. Although socialism also needs to promote commodity economy but the socialist commodity economy is established on public ownership system and it is fundamentally different from the characteristics of the capitalist wage labor commodity economy which is established on private ownership system. As for the development of scientific technology, the purpose, measures and social effects of socialism and capitalism are basically different. Therefore, if we should learn and borrow from or make reference to capitalism, let it be understood that we do not absorb everything completely, however, by no means should we, turn around and insist on the difference in common ground and deny the fact that there is common ground in social life between socialism and capitalism.

Engels once said, "Metaphysicians speculate over the absolute incompatibility of opposites. Their argument is: right is right and wrong is wrong; everything else is lie." (Anti-Duhring, p. 20) Contrary to metaphysics, "dialectics knows no absolute clear and unchanging demarcation lines, no unconditional, universally valid truth in the saying of 'either this or that'." It causes transition between metaphysical opposites. In addition to "either this or that, it also gives acceptance to the saying of "both this and that." "Dialectics" shows exactly the incompleteness of all antithese." (Selected Writings of Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels, p. 535 and p. 130) For many years, we have been upholding and publicizing absolute opposition advocated by metaphysics as a doctrine in dialectics. Indeed, there is no greater distortion of dialectics than this.

The theory of "absolute opposition" has in the past created a succession of "leftist" errors. Even today, it continues to shackle the minds of certain people. It is necessary to free people completely from the bondage of the theory of "absolute opposition" in order to enable our country to become more open, to face the world, to march toward the future and to take over and surpass the most developed countries in the world.

12958

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NORTHEAST REGION

RESHUFFLING OF MUNICIPAL, BUREAU LEADERSHIP IN SHENYANG DISCUSSED

Beijing LIAOWANG [OUTLOOK] in Chinese No 24, 17 Jun 85 pp 26-27

[Article by Zhao Wenquan [6392 2429 3123], Wang Fujie [3769 6534 2212] and He Fuxin [0149 4395 2450]: "Shenyang Reshuffles Leaders at Municipal and Bureau Levels"]

[Text] As spring made its way to Shenyang in 1985, a monumental event also germinated, matured and bore fruits in northeastern China's economic and cultural center. This event goes with the tide of history and will have a major impact on our future in the long run.

With a population of over 5 million, Shenyang is a heavy industrial city with a full range of industries. In July last year the State Council formally approved a pilot project in integrated urban reform to be carried out here and conferred on its planning units the economic management powers normally accorded a Class 1 province. A center of economic construction in the past, Shenyang today is destined by history to play an even more preeminent role. The municipal CPC committee believes that without good leaders and a host of young, well-educated, innovative and upright cadres, a city of this size would have difficulty accomplishing its historical mission. As a result, the CPC committee integrated the latter stages of party rectification and speeded up the reshuffling of leading bodies.

On 12 April, the First Plenary Session of the Seventh Municipal CPC Committee elected its new leaders, and 41-year-old Li Changchun [2621 7022 2504] became party committee secretary. The average age of the 13 members of the new standing committee is 46.7, and 84.6 percent of them have college qualifications. As the new leadership emerged, the reshuffling of leading bodies at the municipal and bureau levels also came to an end. Some elderly cadres gave up their positions while a large number of outstanding cadres began to exercise leadership and took up the heavy responsibility of achieving a breakthrough.

Cadres Should Not Be Selected Only From Among Those Immediately Around The Leaders

Reform is a powerful trend in China in the 1980's, but conventions and restrictions accumulated over the years have blocked our progress. The recent

effort in Shenyang to reshuffle leading bodies and select and promote young cadres also ran into the resistance of old habits.

In the past, excessively cautious organization departments mostly contented themselves with selecting cadres from within a small familiar circle. Even in drawing up the list of "third echelon" cadres, they consulted only the leaders and people within the bureaucracy, the assumption being that those selected this way would be "reliable and more predictable."

In reshuffling the leading bodies this time around, the Shenyang CPC committee and government reviewed experience and lessons learned in the past to make sure that every department and every cadre share the understanding that the traditional tendency of "mystifying" and "isolating" the selection and assessment of cadres has three disadvantages. First, selected as they were from among a small circle of acquaintances, cadres readily became the "property of the leaders" and there was a high risk of inbreeding. Second, by confining their range of choices, the handful of people in organization departments had difficulty reaching out towards and recruiting more outstanding candidates. Third, the voices of the masses were not heard, which militated against the comprehensive and accurate assessment of cadres. Reacting to these shortcomings, the CPC committee and municipal government opened all avenues to attract senior cadres and encouraged the masses to recommend talented people.

They began by setting up a talent information network late last year, consisting of 14 talent information liaison stations and over 300 liaison points. More than 2,300 comrades enthusiastic for party affairs were hired as information liaison personnel. Moreover, democratic recommendation meetings were held where the assistance of various democratic parties and people from all quarters was sought to help the recruitment effort. In its "Instruction No 1 On the Need For Qualified Personnel," the CPC committee asked everybody to recommend actively candidates for leadership positions in the party and government at the municipal and bureau levels. The CPC committee also announced that the recommendation process, which handed over to the people the requirements of cadre selection, would be free from any restrictions and that no influence would be brought to bear on behalf of or against any particular candidate. Nominations by the masses were submitted to the information liaison stations (points) which would then transmit them to the higher authorities. This recommendation method attracted widespread publicity and was very well received. Taking a highly responsible attitude, many people conscientiously recommended individuals whom they considered suitable. The CPC committee received 1,557 recommendation cards in just a little over 2 months, which nominated a total of 870 candidates to be leaders at the municipal and bureau levels. Not only was the number of nominees large, but they were also extensively distributed. Some worked at factories and mines, while others were with institutions of higher education and scientific research units. Some were locals while others were from Beijing, Shanghai, Anhui and other provinces or municipalities. The candidates included a substantial portion of women and minority nationality cadres. This pool of candidates lay a solid foundation for reshuffling leading bodies at the municipal and bureau levels.

Next, the municipal government placed advertisements in the newspapers to recruit directly leading bodies for departments directly under it, to which the public responded enthusiastically. Since 1 December last year, when SHENYANG RIBAO carried the ad, 255 people applied in only 10 days. These applicants, also from a wide cross-section of society, all possessed at least a college education, including three graduate students and one Ph.D., and ranged in ages from 48 to 22. The municipal government examined them in basic knowledge and professional knowledge, stressing their ability to use their knowledge to analyze and solve problems, and then put them through a series of screenings on the basis of their academic qualifications, job titles, specialties and age. Special staffers were assigned to scrutinize the performance of leading candidates since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and particularly their activities during the "Cultural Revolution," as well as their character, style, organizational ability and leadership. The names of successful candidates were submitted to the Standing Committee of the Provincial People's Congress for it to appoint them in accordance with legally established procedures. Four comrades including editor of the Anhui Literary and Artistic Publishing House, Yu Hongjun [0060 3163 0193], have recently been offered 3-year contracts to be general manager of the Shenyang Tourist Company Head Office, deputy general manager of the same office, chairman of the Municipal Science and Technology Commission, and director of the Municipal Standards and Measures Bureau, respectively.

By reaching out and casting the net wide in its search for talent, the municipal government organizationally ensured bright prospects for the party. Many of the cadres who landed leadership positions at the municipal and bureau levels during the reshuffle would have been missed by the organization departments in the past. Of the 44 candidates recommended by the municipal CPC committee for inclusion in the "third echelon," as many as 39 were named by the masses and well qualified in every way.

Candidates Were Evaluated From Every Perspective To Ensure Their Political Quality

The selection of cadres, especially senior cadres with important responsibilities, is a serious political matter which allows no room for the slightest negligence. The Shenyang CPC committee emphasized that the new leading cadres must, on the one hand, take the lead in reform and production development and, on the other, set an example in obeying party discipline and strengthening party spirit. It took pains to ensure that only candidates of good political quality were selected and stressed that ability must not be emphasized at the expense of integrity, thereby allowing people who seemed innovative but were actually factious, devious in thought and deed and abusive of public authority for private interests to sneak into the ranks of leadership.

To accomplish this task, the municipal CPC committee and government picked 100 elderly cadres, scientific and technical personnel, organization workers and people from all walks of life to form 50 evaluation groups to assess and screen the candidates meticulously.

The municipal CPC committee and government adopted a scientific "method of ability and integrity evaluation" to avoid the danger of "impressionism." They defined political quality as a composite of 28 elements including political performance, dedication to work, pragmatism, specialized knowledge and decision-making ability. For each element, a candidate could be assigned one of five grades, from the highest to the lowest, and each grade had its own concrete evaluation standards.

Even as they insisted on reaching out to the masses and sounding out the opinions of all quarters, the municipal CPC committee and government also set up specialized groups to join the leading candidates at the latter's units. For half a year, group members worked and engaged in other activities side by side with the candidates to observe their organizational, thinking and decision-making abilities and interpersonal relations, etc.

To ensure that all cadres selected were politically sound, a number of responsible comrades from the municipal CPC committee and government also took part in the evaluation process personally and talked to the top candidates separately in turns to study them from different angles so that no one person's views were allowed to dictate the outcome of the selection process. Impressions thus gathered formed the basis for collective discussions and decisions among members of the standing committee. Through their daily work contacts, Li Tao [2621 3447], former first secretary of the municipal CPC committee, was convinced that the young leader of one large enterprise was capable, innovative and a pioneer of a cadre. During the several conversations he had with him during the evaluation process, Li Tao also felt that he was quite mature in all aspects, just the kind of man needed in the municipal government. Other secretaries on the CPC committee, however, interviewed him and found that he was not pragmatic. After a detailed investigation and weighing pros and cons, the evaluation group decided that he was not suited to take up leadership responsibilities. Li Tao graciously refuted his own opinion and came around to that of the other party secretaries.

Cadres Must Be Selected on the Basis of Merit, But They Need Not All Fit Into a Single Uniform Mold

The third question encountered in reshuffling leading bodies was this: Should we go in for uniformity, or should we consider only merits and accept different kinds of people?

Holding fast to the relevant instructions of the CPC Central Committee, the Shenyang CPC Committee and municipal government ignored such considerations as achieving a balance in the contingent of cadres and sheltering elderly cadres, and refused to select transitional cadres. To ease the departure pains of elderly cadres and smooth the entry of new cadres, they put forward a number of concrete rules in accordance with the demands of the provincial government: 1. the proportion of leading cadres in the municipal CPC committee and government who were above 50 years of age must not exceed one third. In general, new cadres should be under 45; 2. municipal leading cadres and those in departments, commissions, offices and bureaus directly under the municipal government should all be of senior high school standard or above. Two thirds of them should have college or technical secondary school qualifications;

3. departments, commissions, offices and bureaus directly under the municipal government will no longer retain advisers, inspectors and supervisors. In principle, all elderly comrades who have reached retirement age must step aside; and 4. the chairman of the Municipal Advisory Commission must not exceed 68 years of age, while the vice chairman and standing committee members must be younger than 65. This is also the upper age limit for leaders of the Municipal People's Congress and the CPPCC. The maximum age for their deputies and standing committee members is 63.

Although these rules were followed by the municipal CPC committee and government when they reshuffled the leading bodies, they were not carved in stone. The committee and government realized that in dealing with certain practical problems, they must consider the merits of the case in question and tackle it comprehensively and dialectically. Simplism must be guarded against, not to mention the tendency to emphasize one aspect to the neglect of others.

And the CPC committee and government do in fact live up to these rules in their daily work. They stress practical abilities as well as academic qualifications and boldly select and promote promising cadres who have accumulated solid experience through practice, at the same time striving to improve their educational standard continuously. Although she never attended college, Zhang Hanling, 41, has published several papers on services through assiduous self-education. During her tenure as manager of the Municipal Services Company, she innovated boldly and attacked problems firmly. She is also adept at achieving unity among comrades and has a good political quality and a high degree of leadership. During the reshuffling, she was appointed director of Municipal Service Bureau.

Arrangements have also been made for experienced cadres who are 50 years of age or thereabouts, meet the "four transformations" requirements and have a solid background in organizational work to keep their leadership positions. In the reshuffle, the municipal committee also deliberately retained a number of cadres at the two levels who are slightly older but energetic and experienced as a bridge between the departing generation and the emerging one.

The municipal committee also took care to sort out the relationship between people at the top and their subordinates. While they had a high regard for higher education, they also tried hard to bring about a rational mix of people in the leading bodies, instead of recruiting university graduates and engineers alone. Educational requirements for cadres engaged in party affairs can be lowered slightly. In addition, although they demanded that cadres' age structure be ladder-shaped, not every group must have cadres who are 50, 40 and 30. Nor did they suggest that younger is better, let alone any exclusive pursuit of age reduction at successive levels.

Shenyang's reshuffle of leading bodies at the municipal and bureau levels has now been completed. The people detect hope and a bright future in the municipal CPC committee and government's pragmatic spirit and among the crop of leading cadres who meet the "four transformations" requirements.

12581

CSO: 4005/1199

NORTHWEST REGION

SHAANXI PROPOSES DEMANDS ON PARTY RECTIFICATION

HK040413 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 3 Aug 85

[Excerpts] The party rectification office of the provincial CPC Committee held a meeting yesterday afternoon of leading cadres responsible for party rectification in the provincial organs and a number of prefectures and cities to convey the spirit of the report meeting on second-stage party rectification in six provinces and regions held by the Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification and the speeches of leading central comrades at the meeting.

The party rectification office of the provincial CPC Committee put forward specific demands for implementing the spirit of the central report meeting. It demanded that all party organizations and units engaged in party rectification seriously study the spirit of the relevant speeches of leading central comrades, review the work in the previous period, and put forward appropriate measures for improving the work. The party organizations must have a clear picture of the guiding idea for party rectification, and closely integrate rectification with reforms and economic work.

The party organizations must regard education in party spirit as a focal point in party rectification. They must probe the mental state of the party members and make education in party spirit more appropriate.

It is necessary to resolutely implement the spirit of governing the party with strictness and solve a number of outstanding problems in a thoroughly sound way. In particular, it is essential to clear away all obstacles and deal thoroughly with major and important cases involving leading cadres at and above county-level.

The party organizations at all levels must strengthen leadership over second-stage party rectification. The number one men of the prefectural, city, and county CPC committees must spend at least half their time in personally grasping rectification. Leadership groups which are weak and lax or else are seriously questionable and incapable of shouldering the task of party rectification must be resolutely readjusted.

CSO: 4005/1272

NORTHWEST REGION

PARTICIPATION OF MASSES IN SELECTION OF LEADING CADRES DISCUSSED

Xian SHAANXI RIBAO in Chinese 9 Jul 85 p 1

[Article by Yan Zongzhi [7346 1350 2535] and Lu Limin [7627 0448 2404]: "Rely on the Masses in the Selection of Leading Cadres"]

[Text] It has recently been learned that the democratic recommendation of leading cadres for 42 agencies directly under the provincial government, which began last January, was basically completed at the end of June. A total of 169 leading cadres, including agency chiefs and their deputies, were newly installed. Their average age is 49.2, 5 years younger than that of their predecessors, and 106 of them, or 62.7 percent, have at least a college education, an increase of 30 percent. Sixty-four cadres, or 37.9 percent, are professionally or technically qualified. The newly installed cadres split evenly between new cadres and people continuing in their original posts.

Instead of circumscribing the democratic recommendation process, setting its tone, intervening in it or influencing it, the guiding group of the provincial CPC committee and some members of the party leading group handed over to the masses the party's principles, policies and demands and, in accordance with the "four transformations" requirements, adopted a system of recommendation through secret ballot. Nominees did not have to come from the circle of leaders in party and government agencies but could belong to such subordinate agencies as enterprises, schools, scientific research units, other provincial organizations and prefectural and county institutions. Recommendation was followed by a series of screenings, and the best were selected for appointment.

Determined to do a good job, the provincial CPC committee convened six meetings altogether, including standing committee meetings, for detailed consultation, and formulated a series of clear policies and feasible recommendation procedures. Leading comrades in the province took a personal interest in the whole exercise.

12581
CSO: 4005/1212

NORTHWEST REGION

BRIEFS

QINGHAI PEOPLE'S CONGRESS SESSION--The Third Session of the Sixth Qinghai Provincial People's Congress held elections at its closing session in the Provincial People's Hall on 6 August, attended by 359 deputies, a legal quorum. Present were responsible comrades of the party, government, and Army in the province Yin Kesheng, Song Ruixiang, Zhao Haifeng, Shen Ling, Xie Quanwei, (Meng Yishan), Han Yinxuan, Oabulong, Han Fucai, Bainma Dandzin, (Dang Xin), and (Huang Taixin). Also present were former Governor Huang Jingbo; CPPCC Standing Committee member Zhang Guosheng; Qiao Mingfu, leader of the Northwest inspection team of the Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification; and (Li Zichuan), a responsible comrade of the central work team. Executive Chairman Song Lin announced the opening of the closing session. Song Ruixiang was elected governor of Qinghai, and Bian Yaowu and Wu Chengzhi were elected vice governors. [Excerpts] [Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 6 Aug 85]

CSO: 4005/1272

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

BEIJING GARRISON MEETING ON MILITIA WORK

Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese 28 Apr 85 p 1

[Article by Wang Ziyang [3769 1311 1750]: "Fully Bring Into Play the Leading Role of the Militia in the Two Civilizations Construction"]

[Text] On 26 April, a militia work conference was summoned by Beijing Municipal Government and Beijing Garrison Headquarters stressed bringing into play the militia's backbone leading role in the two civilizations construction, and on propelling "the three implementations" of the militia work in the two civilizations construction.

Leading comrades, Li Ximing [2621 6932 6900] Municipal Party Committee Secretary and Concurrently the First Political Commissar of Beijing Garrison Headquarters, Commander Li Zhongxuan [2621 6988 3763] of Beijing Garrison Headquarters, and Political Commissar Xu Zhifen [6079 1807 1164] spoke at the conference, and Adviser [guwen 7357 0795] Huang Yijun [7806 0044 0193] of Beijing Garrison Headquarters made a report entitled "strengthen leadership, carry out responsibilities and usher in a new aspect in reforming militia work." The General Political Department and the components concerned of Beijing Garrison Headquarters sent representatives to the conference.

This responsible comrades' militia work conference attended by the secretary of the county party committee concurrently the first political commissar of armed forces department, Beijing army reserve troops and county government armed forces departments summed up and exchanged the experience in strengthening the party's leadership of militia work under the new aspect of economic system reform, discussed and studied the new situation and the new problems in the municipality's current militia work, and defined the task and the direction of future militia work.

Li Ximing stressed in his speech that no matter in time of war or peaceful construction, the militia is an important strength that must not be neglected, and that the strengthening of militia construction is our party's long range strategic task. The party committees and the governments of various levels should consider the problems of the overall situation, correctly recognize the relationship between doing good work in economic construction and strengthening the reserve strength construction, conscientiously place militia work in the agenda, and timely study and solve the related important questions in order to

continuously propel forward militia work; the secretaries of county party committees, concurrently the first political commissar of the armed forces department, should carry forward the honorable tradition of the armed forces being controlled by the party to dutifully advance a step in the party's leadership of militia work; and should, under the unified leadership of the party committee, mobilize all components to concertedly do militia work around the two civilizations construction. At present, we should pay special attention to grasping well the education on youth militia's ideals and discipline, grasping well the ideological and operational style construction of the armed forces department, and strengthen the militia's ideological political work in order to cultivate the militia into a disciplined and trained troop possessing ideals, ethics and education to bear the task of constructing and defending the four modernizations, and initiate a new aspect in the national capital's militia work.

12739

CSO: 4005/1159

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

SHANXI MD STREAMLINING DISCIPLINE

Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 21 Apr 85 p 1

[Article by Li Xiangde [2621 4382 1795] and Li Shunfu [2621 7311 4395]:
"Correctly Treat the Questions of Going Up or Down, Forward or Backward, and
Away or To Stay"]

[Text] Shanxi Provincial Military District Command, in carrying out streamlining education, against the individualism reflected by cadres on the issues of going up or down, forward or backward and away or to stay, extensively unfolded the discussion on four "what to do?". All opined that the most important thing confronting them now was to take into account the overall interest, to observe discipline, and to pay attention to party spirit.

In streamlining the armed forces, the scope is getting smaller and the jobs fewer. For cadres in similar situations and the same grade, only a very limited number are able to get promoted. Against this situation what should the majority of the cadres do? All thought that no matter how high or low the job's grade, they were all the screws in this revolution machine, and all were able to generate light and heat. The amount of contribution to the armed forces was not keyed to the grade of the job one held, but to the height of one's consciousness. Therefore we should not compare with others the grades of the jobs held, but the height of consciousness; No matter what kind of jobs we held, we should willingly be the hard working mule. Streamlining will send some comrades, who are accustomed to desk work in the office and are reluctant to leave the city, to mountains and rural areas to reinforce the basic level. Against this situation, what kind of attitude should we take?

Comrades said that the office and the basic level were two links in a chain that supplement and complement each other. While "golden roosters" can be produced in cities, "phoenix" may also come out of ravines. We must be the bricks of revolution, to be removed in any way by the party. No matter if we go to the basic level or remain in the office, we should create first rate results to conquer hardships for and make contributions to reform. Aside from going up and down in streamlining, some comrades have to change their "battlefronts" by transferring from the military to be civilians. What should be done then? All thought that going into the armed forces was for defending the state and giving the country peace, while transferring to the localities was for enriching the people and prospering the country, both were for meeting

the need of prospering and enhancing the race and of giving the country everlasting peace and security. Irrespective of coming for defending the country or going to prospering the nation, we must obey the arrangements of the party and do our job well with a high sense of responsibility and a strong sentiment of honor. Among the leadership groups of all levels, there is still another problem. Comrades having reached their age limit but who were not promoted have to get out, yet they want to remain. What should we do against this situation? It was the consensus of the standing committee of the party committee that the retirement of old cadres from their work post was a historical certainty, and that the leadership of all levels should be the revolutionary "enlightened elements" to support the party's decisions with exemplary action. The leadership comrades above branch level expressed that the entry into the leadership group was for contributing to making the country prosperous and the armed forces strong, yet after getting out of the group, we should not shirk the responsibility of whole-heartedly serving the people.

12739

CSO: 4005/1159

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

SHANXI MD REFORMS MILITIA, RESERVE WORK

Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 30 May 85 p 1

[Article by Xu Zhao [1775 6389] and Wang Tonglai [3769 0681 0171]: "Shanxi Provincial Military District Reforms Militia and Reserve Work"]

[Text] Recently the provincial military district command brought forward its opinion on reforming the militia and the reserve work on the question of the overall aspect of how should the provincial military district system obey the state's economic construction.

The substance of reform is mainly three: (1) an investigation was conducted in the organization of the militia on its unusually large number of personnel, and complicated organization. The number of backbone militia and the objects of wartime mobilization should be reduced and their organizations simplified. By having a regiment formed in a country, a company (battalion) formed in a village (township), or factory or mine, and a squad or platoon formed in an administrative village, the best efforts were exerted in making the number, the size, the assigned cadres and the requirements of backbone militia the same as those for wartime mobilization. (2) compress the training task, reduce the training time, consolidate the training substance and emphasize on the key parts of training. (3) change the weapons safekeeping mode, weapons from safekeeping by the village (township) to the county (municipality) with corresponding reduction in the weapon safekeeping points and personnel.

After this reform, there will not only be big savings in expenses from 1.3 yuan to 0.1 yuan per head in the province, the quality of militia will be improved, and the results of training will be enhanced, so that much human energy, materials and wealth can be diverted to the state's economic construction. After the reform, the militia will still be able to complete rather well the task of wartime emergency mobilization.

12739
CSO: 4005/1159

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

NINGXIA HOLDS FORUM MARKING ARMY DAY

HK110616 Yinchuan NINGXIA RIBAO in Chinese 28 Jul 85 p 1

[Report: "Ningxia Autonomous Regional CPC Committee and Government Hold a Forum Marking the 58th Anniversary of the Founding of the PLA"]

[Text] Yesterday afternoon, the regional CPC Committee and government held a forum in Yinchuan to mark the 58th anniversary of the founding of the PLA. The leading comrades of the regional CPC Committee, CPC Advisory Commission, the Standing Committee of the Regional People's Congress, the Regional People's Government, the regional CPPCC and PLA Ningxia Military District: Li Xuezhi, Hei Boli, Liu Xueji, Hao Tingzao, Liu Guofan, Jiang Quangdong, Ma Qingnian, Feng Mao, Ma Sizhong, Li Yunhe, Lei Qilin and other leading comrades, representatives of the retired Army cadres and ex-servicemen, representatives of the PLA Ningxia Military District, the PLA units stationed in Ningxia and the general brigade of Ningxia regional Armed Police Forces, representatives of the Army cadres and soldiers who had taken part in the counterattack against Vietnam in self-defense, the representatives of the retired cadres who used to work in the regional Army offices and the Army offices in Yinchuan, altogether over 200 people attended the forum. At the forum, all the comrades spoke glowingly of the PLA's great contributions to the founding of the new China and to defending and building the motherland and safeguarding world peace since its founding. Li Xuezhi, secretary of the regional CPC Committee and 1st political commissar of the PLA Ningxia Military District, Hei Boli, deputy secretary of the regional CPC Committee and chairman of the Regional People's Government and Liu Xueji, commander of PLA Ningxia Military District all spoke at the forum. The representatives of the Army cadres and soldiers who had taken part in the counterattack against Vietnam in self-defense and representatives of the Army cadres transferred to civilian work also spoke at the forum.

On behalf of the regional CPC Committee and the Regional People's Government, Comrade Hei Boli extended holiday greetings and solicitude to all the officers and soldiers of the PLA Ningxia Military District, the PLA units stationed in Ningxia and the general brigade of the Ningxia Armed Police Forces. He also extended cordial greetings to the Army cadres transferred to civilian work, ex-servicemen and families of revolutionary army men and martyrs and paid respects to the officers and soldiers who had won the war of counterattacking Vietnam in self-defense. He highly praised the great contributions made by the People's Liberation Army to the founding of the People's Republic of China and to defending the motherland and the socialist construction under the leadership of the

party. He said that in the future, Ningxia should further strengthen the unity between the Army and the people, continue to support the Army and give preferential treatment to families of revolutionary army-men and martyrs, support Army construction and work hard to "bringing about an upswing in Ningxia." Ningxia should extensively publicize the PLA's important position and role in defending the motherland and in realizing the four modernizations and continue to carry out deeply the activities of jointly building socialist spiritual civilization by the Army and the people. Ningxia should guarantee the life of the disabled army-men, comfort and compensate families of revolutionary martyrs, and give preferential treatment to revolutionary army-men and martyrs and practically solve the problems in the work so as to support the reform of the army structure and the work of simplifying and reorganizing the troops.

On behalf of the broad masses of officers and soldiers, Liu Xueji, commander of PLA Ningxia Military District expressed gratitude to the regional CPC Committee, the Regional People's Government and the people of all nationalities in the region for their great concern and sincere help to the People's Army and army construction. He said that under the leadership of the regional CPC Committee and the Regional People's Government, the PLA Ningxia Military District will surely fulfill the various tasks concerning the reform of the army structure and the simplification and reorganization of the troops, which have been given by the CPC Central Committee, the State Council and the Military Commission of the CPC Central Committee, if the regional CPC Committee, the Regional People's Government, the regional army units and the local people are united as one and closely cooperate with one another.

Sun Jianhua and Qiao Yongchang who are the representatives of the officers and soldiers who had taken part in the counterattack against Vietnam in self-defence and Fan Qingsheng, Wei Shugong, Wei Hujun who are the representatives of the Army cadres transferred to civilian work said that they will work much harder in the future and make contributions to the party and the people in their respective posts.

At the end of the forum, Comrade Li Xuezhi said that the People's Army is the strong pillar of the dictatorship of the proletariat and it has made important contributions to our country's revolution and construction so that the whole society should love, respect and support the People's Army. The regional CPC Committee and the Regional People's Government must continuously strengthen the unity between the Army and the government and strengthen the unity between the Army and the people in order to fulfill the general task of our party in the new historical period and accelerate the construction of the socialist modernization. When talking about the reform of the Army structure and the simplification and reorganization of the troops, Comrade Li Xuezhi stressed that Ningxia should proceed from the interests of the overall situation, regard supporting the Army and properly resettling the Army cadres transferred to civilian work as a glorious political task and fulfill it well. The regional CPC Committee and Regional People's Government must also strengthen their leadership in the work of supporting the reform of the Army structure and in the work of supporting the simplification and reorganization of the troops, do resettlement work in a responsible spirit, carefully and correctly make a detailed plan to receive and resettle the Army cadres transferred to civilian work, carefully sum up the past

good experience in doing the resettlement work and continuously explore new ways and new methods in the spirit of opening up so as to support the army construction. The Army and people should work together to build the socialist spiritual civilization. The regional CPC Committee and Regional People's Government should support the Army to train the qualified personnel capable of both serving in the Army and working in the localities, do a good job in building the people's militia and the reserve service and opening up a new prospect for the work of building the people's militia and the reserve service by developing the good tradition of the party controlling the Army.

CSO: 4005/1303

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

NAVAL PUBLICATIONS DOWN--Since last April, the Political Department of the Navy has reduced the number of its journals from 18 to 9. Because of the reduced workload, some personnel originally engaged in journalistic work have been reassigned to do the job of investigations and studies in various units. This has not only cut the expenditure of the Political Department but also invigorated its work. [Summary] [Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 9 Jul 85]

LEADERS VISIT HERO'S COMPANY -- Lanzhou Military Region Commander Zhao Xianshun and Political Commissar Li Xuanhua have visited the company to which Qiu Shaoyun belonged to see the cadres and fighters and encourage them to carry forward the revolutionary traditions, learn from Qiu Shaoyun, and be communist fighters with ideals and discipline in the course of reform, streamlining and reorganization. On the afternoon of 1 August, Zhao Xianshun and Li Xuanhua visited the Qiu Shaoyun Exhibition Hall. They then visited the 9th company to which Qiu Shaoyun belonged, to chat with the cadres and fighters. They said: In learning from Qiu Shaoyun today, we must, like him, translate lofty ideals into specific deeds. [Excerpts] [Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 9 Aug 85 HK]

CSO: 4005/1303

BA YI RADIO, OTHER MEDIA

PLA NEGLIGENCE OF IDEOLOGICAL WORK

OW110548 (Clandestine) Ba Yi Radio in Mandarin to China 1215 GMT 2 Jun 85

[Text] Since the implementation of the economic reform, army leaders have, to varying degrees, applied mechanically a number of new measures for economic management, while neglecting political and ideological education and slackening the political and ideological requirements for commanders and fighters. As a result, some of them are liable to the influence of unhealthy tendencies caused by the economic reform, forgetting the important task of safeguarding the country and setting their minds on amassing a big fortune.

Under such circumstances, violations of law and discipline have occurred frequently in the army. Some commanders and fighters have even committed serious unforgivable crimes. One of the prominent features of the blind obedience to the economic reform and negligence of the political and ideological work in the army is the adoption by some PLA units of the regulations imposing fines on violations of army discipline and rules. For example, one regulation stipulates that scuffling resulting from a dispute should be fined 5 yuan, and another stipulates that refusal to have one's head shaved during basic training should be fined 0.5 yuan.

Another prominent feature is the evaluation of a fighter's performance on the basis of economic viewpoints. Some units place political and ideological consciousness at a secondary level while focusing attention of financial aspects such as the volume of vegetables grown, hogs raised, and other contributions made by the fighter to the unit's sideline production.

Aside from these harmful consequences, some commanders and fighters, with even baser motives, committed crimes for monetary reasons. For example, a vessel of a naval unit smuggled foreign made cars without paying taxes, unloaded them at a naval port, and sold them at high prices for exorbitant profit.

Judging from these facts, unhealthy tendencies caused by the economic reform have produced serious corrosive influences on the army. However, commanders and fighters, as well as some PLA leaders, have not realized this harmful influence. Although it has been only a few years since the implementation of the economic reform, the decades-old fine tradition of the army's

political and ideological education, such as the three main rules and the eight points for attention, has already been replaced by one thing, money. What is the difference in essence between the current practice of imposing a fine and the former Chiang Kai-shek army's monetary reward of 10 silver dollars to officers and soldiers for every communist they killed?

As an old saying goes, a mercenary soldier will certainly cling to life instead of braving death. This is a general rule at all times and in all countries. The emphasis on money and use of money as a yardstick in the army is a terrible fact that is food meriting profound thought. Therefore, commanders and fighters should regard as their important duty and sacred task, as well as the focus of the army's political and ideological education, to eliminate the harmful influence of unhealthy tendencies caused by the economic reform. Otherwise, China's socialist construction and defense modernization will suffer even graver damage.

CSO: 4005/1259

BA YI RADIO, OTHER MEDIA

BA YI ON 3 SUPPORTS, 2 MILITARIES' PARTICIPANTS

OW050746 (Clandestine) Ba Yi Radio in Mandarin to China 1215 GMT 5 Jun 85

[Text] During the second stage of party rectification, central leaders repeatedly pointed out that many military organs and PLA units failed to do a satisfactory job in thoroughly negating the cultural revolution. They noted, in particular, that some party members belittled the work and failed to seriously criticize comrades who had committed mistakes in the three supports and two militaries campaign and to show interest in ferreting out the three types of persons. A certain leader even said recently that factionalism and the pernicious influence of the three supports and two militaries campaign have not been completely eliminated and that some of the three types of persons still remain (?hidden). He asserted that this is one of the contradictions existing in the army.

However, judging from investigations in all PLA units, the central authorities' instruction on negating the three supports and two militaries campaign and calling for ferreting out the three types of persons has aroused strong dissatisfaction and resistance from among the vast masses of commanders and fighters.

It should be pointed out, first of all, that it is not reasonable at all and contrary to historical fact to say that the three supports and two militaries campaign was wrong. As everyone knows, the resolution on certain historical questions adopted by the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee clearly pointed out that by participating in the three supports and two militaries campaign, the PLA played an active role in eliminating chaos and stabilizing the situation. However, certain persons are insisting on their own ways in an attempt to write off, at one stroke, the correct resolution adopted by our party Central Committee. They totally negate the three supports and two militaries campaign, accuse the participants in the campaign of committing serious errors, (?concoct) the so-called three types of persons, and demand severe punishment against them.

With ulterior motives, certain persons have persecuted, with the aforesaid groundless charges, PLA cadres who are not to their liking in order to suppress people who are skeptical of or dissatisfied with current domestic and foreign policies. Needless to say, the vast masses of commanders and fighters have

seen through this ulterior scheme. They were first asked to admit that the three supports and two militaries campaign was entirely wrong and then forced to confess their mistakes in the campaign, which would be used as a pretext to expel them from the army and the party.

As you know, all PLA cadres over middle age, at varying degrees, participated in the three supports and two militaries campaign. Therefore, the spearhead of criticism today is directed against all of them. For example, more than half of the cadres of the Nanjing Military Region have been accused of committing grave mistakes in the three supports and two militaries campaign. The situation is the same in other military regions.

Judging from the progress of party rectification in all military regions, the vast numbers of party members regard the charges against cadres over middle age as unreasonable and groundless and are unwilling to attend criticism meetings directed against them. It goes without saying that under such circumstances, negation of the positive aspects of the three supports and two militaries campaign and requiring personnel to confess to the so-called serious mistakes in the campaign can only further aggravate the dissatisfaction and indignation among the broad masses of cadres.

CSO: 4005/1259

TAIWAN

EDITORIAL NOTES 'CONTENTION' BETWEEN PRC, U.S.

OW080141 Taipei LIEN HO PAO in Chinese 31 Jul 85 p 2

[Editorial: "Summing Up Li Hsien-Nien's Visit to the United States"]

[Text] Communist China's Li Hsien-nien and his entourage arrived in the United States from Canada on 21 July and, after a 10-day stay, will return to Peiping via Hawaii. During his stay in the United States, he has already visited such big cities as Washington, Chicago, and Los Angeles. Washington, in which he had the longest stay of 4 days and most high-level contacts, is, of course, the focus of his current event.

His 10-day U.S. tour is roughly the same length as the previous 9-day visit by Teng Hsiao-ping and the 8-day visit by Chao Tzu-yang, but the itinerary is somewhat different. During Teng Hsiao-ping's visit a few years ago, he left Washington after concluding talks there for Atlanta, the U.S. Space Center in Houston, and Seattle before embarking for home. Chao Tzu-yang's visit last year began with a stopover in Honolulu, and, after visiting Washington, he proceeded to the West Coast to visit San Francisco, New York again on the East Coast, and then to Canada before returning home. Li Hsien-nien has taken a different itinerary during his current visit. The purpose for arranging such itineraries is to enable Communist China's senior officials and their large entourages to visit various key areas of the United States, while giving Washington a chance to show off its achievements. Therefore, the itinerary of Hu Yao-pang's visit to the United States next year will probably be arranged in yet another way.

The reception for Li Hsien-nien during his Washington visit was completely identical to that given to Teng and Chao. They all were personally welcomed by the American President, held talks with high-ranking U.S. officials, met with the U.S. Senate and House leaders and Foreign Relations Committee members, and made public speeches. Especially during Li Hsien-nien's visit, President Reagan, who had recently been released from the hospital and was not completely recovered from the operation, made an effort to give him a personal welcome, which shows that Washington did not want to treat Li differently. As for concrete results of the visit, a number of agreements were signed as in the cases of Teng's and Chao's visits. During Teng Hsiao-ping's visit, three agreements on scientific

and technological cooperation, cultural exchange, and consular affairs were signed, while a new agreement on cooperation in industrial technology was signed and the agreement on scientific and technological cooperation extended during Chao Tzu-yang's visit. During Li Hsien-nien's visit, a formal agreement on cooperation in nuclear energy, a new agreement on cultural and educational exchange, and a fishery accord were signed. All of these are to show that Li's visit has been fruitful too.

However, compared with Teng's and Chao's visits, Li Hsien-nien's current visit has shown a notable difference in Communist China's fundamental foreign policy. During Teng Hsiao-ping's visit, he openly advocated unity among the United States, Japan, Communist China, and Western Europe in jointly dealing with Soviet Russia; and even Chao Tzu-yang, during his visit, still indicated that the United States and China would take united action to check Soviet Russia's expansion in Asia. However, Li has avoided mention of such a view during his visit.

As a matter of fact, in a Washington speech Li emphatically pointed out: "Communist China [as published] is determined to pursue a peaceful and independent foreign policy. It will not enter into alliance or form strategic relations with any power. Neither will it decide on its relations with a foreign country on the basis of that country's social system and ideology. However, in order to continuously expand bilateral economic relations, it is necessary to maintain good political relations." In a recorded broadcast, Li also asserted: "Communist China's relations with the United States are one matter, and its relations with Soviet Russia another. The two should not be mixed together." According to his assertion, Communist China has adopted a diplomacy equidistant from the two powers, the United States and Soviet Russia. It will by no means become pro-Soviet because of its social system and ideology which are identical to those of Soviet Russia; neither will it become anti-U.S. because of the differences in social system and ideology. It will not become anti-Soviet because of U.S. influence or encouragement. Such a view, expressed especially in front of the governmental and nongovernmental leaders in Washington during the current visit, is undoubtedly a direct cold shower to the strategy of "allying with Communist China to check the Soviets" which Washington has all along advocated.

Communist China has treated the United States in such a manner, but the United States has also adopted a similar attitude toward Communist China on another issue. According to reports, during Li's visit, he asked Washington to act as a mediator on the "Taiwan question" and to help facilitate peace talks. However, during his meeting with President Reagan, Li explicitly indicated that the United States still supported the resolution of the "Taiwan question" with peaceful means, and, although delighted with Communist China's peace measures, hoped that the Chinese people on both sides of the Taiwan Strait would solve the question between themselves because the United States did not want to act as a mediator. In other words, as long as the principle of peaceful resolution is upheld, the United States does not care how the question is solved. Reagan's reply to Communist China's request for assistance is tantamount to slamming the door in Li's face during his visit. However, aside from repeating the

same old tune of peaceful reunification and peddling the sugarcoated policy of "one country, two systems" in a speech to the Chinese community in Los Angeles, Li could only hint at the threat that Communist China does not rule out the use of force against Taiwan, while indicating that American economic expansion on mainland China will also be affected by the "Taiwan question." In view of all this, Li Hsien-nien's visit to the United States, although smooth and calm on the surface, is marked by veiled contentions on both sides.

However, the relationship between Communist China and the United States characterized by both amity and veiled contention will not stop at this point. U.S. Vice President Bush's visit to the mainland later this year or early next year will be followed by Hu Yao-pang's visit to the United States. Therefore, the oscillation in relations between Communist China and the United States will be repeated again and again.

CSO: 4005/1270

HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

LEI YU REPORTED SACKED OVER HAINAN SPECULATION CASE

HK301042 Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese 30 Jul 85 p 5

["Special dispatch from Guangzhou:" "Total Value of Hainan's Automobile Speculation Case Topped 3 Billion"]

[Text] Following an investigation by the central investigation group, a decision has been made on how to handle the "Hainan automobile speculation case" that once caused a big stir. This has been announced at cadres' meetings at the provincial, prefectural and county levels, and is now being passed on from level to level. This case involved the resale for profit of a large quantity of imported commodities, including more than 80,000 motor vehicles, with a total value of more than 3 billion yuan. Lei Yu, director of the administrator's office of the Hainan Administrative Region, and Chen Yuyi, deputy director, who were chiefly responsible for the case, were said to have been relieved of all duties in and outside the party. Yao Wenxu, secretary of the party committee of the administrative region, was given a serious warning and dealt with in the party. At present, Lei Yu is at his Guangzhou home, combining a selfcriticism with a period of rest.

Authoritative persons' view of the case is that it is "serious in three respects:" 1) The case itself is a serious mistake; 2) the losses caused are serious; 3) the mistakes made by the chief responsible persons are serious.

To investigate this case, the relevant authorities in Beijing have since the end of last year mobilized some 100 high-powered cadres to form an investigation group. The group worked at all levels on and outside the island feverishly for quite a few months, giving the appearance of "leaving no stone unturned and searching every nook and cranny." The results of the investigation showed that from the second half of last year to early this year, Hainan, taking advantage of the central special policy applied to it, resold for profit large quantities of imported commodities, including more than 80,000 motor vehicles, several hundreds of thousands of television sets, 100,000-plus videotape recorders, and chemical fibers, nylon yarn, and so forth, for a total value of more than 3 billion yuan.

It was said that Lei Yu was chiefly responsible for this case. Public opinion about him on the matter ranged from favorable to unfavorable. Some people held that Lei Yu was more gutsy than others, full of pep and well acquainted with economic work, with some achievements to his credit. But those who knew Lei Yu well considered that it was "not just a day's cold that has caused a three-foot thickness of ice" and that it is not without reason that Lei Yu is down and out today. What is to blame is his "arrogance and rashness." While working on Hainan Island, he was well received by the people, because of his no-nonsense approach to things. But he failed to pay proper attention to relations between the party and the administration. On many matters, he acted on his own without seeking the approval of Yao Wenxu, secretary of the party committee of Hainan Administrative Region. This made him unpopular with those who otherwise sympathized with him.

Some people in Guangzhou held that though Lei Yu is now relieved of all duties inside and outside the party, it is not unlikely that he might make a comeback some day if he should repent for what he has done and turn over a new leaf. They say that it is a common occurrence to suffer setbacks in officialdom. Something bad may turn out to be a blessing in disguise.

In a certain sense, the Guangdong Provincial CPC Committee and Ren Zhongyi, former first secretary of the Provincial CPC Committee, were partially responsible for the "Hainan automobile speculation case." It is said that before and after the case broke, the Guangdong Provincial CPC Committee telephoned or cabled Lei Yu more than 20 times. At more than 10 meetings of the standing committee of the Provincial CPC Committee presided over by Ren Zhongyi, Ren gave written instructions on three occasions. All these instructions urged Lei Yu to stop at once the resale for profit of motor cars and other imported commodities. But after Lei Yu turned a deaf ear to the instructions of the Provincial CPC Committee, the latter did not immediately take the drastic measure of imposing a ban. This resulted in the increasing seriousness of speculation in automobile vehicles and other imported commodities.

People here who are in the know pointed out that the State Administration for Industry and Commerce which should bear part of the responsibility for the "Hainan automobile speculation case," had so far not made any serious self criticism. In August last year, a leading cadre of the State Administration for Industry and Commerce, who was not "a person of no consequence," openly said: On the presentation of a certificate from a department above the county level, any area of the country has the right to buy cars from Hainan Island. On learning this, the Guangdong Provincial CPC Committee, on the one hand, questioned the State Administration for Industry and Commerce; on the other hand, it informed the administrator's office of Hainan Administrative Region that it could not implement such instructions. A reply cable from the State Administration for Industry and Commerce unexpectedly said: The instructions have been approved by the leadership of the department concerned. What has been decided by the

organization concerned should be carried out. On learning this, Hainan was of the opinion that it had been provided with a "protective umbrella." It therefore acted more boldly, with such support. No matter what, the State Administration for Industry and Commerce should take the blame and make a self criticism. Stories about the "Hainan automobile speculation case" show that many people are most critical of the relations between Lei Yu and Ren Zhongyi. Though Lei Yu and Ren Zhongyi were both transferred south to Guangzhou in [early] 1982, their relationship had no political origins. Lei Yu, a native of Guangxi, grew up in Guangzhou, his mother and brothers and sisters are still in Guangzhou. When Ren Zhongyi acted as the first secretary of the Liaoning Provincial CPC Committee, Lei Yu was deputy director of the policy research office of the provincial CPC Committee and not his secretary.

Lei Yu was transferred to the Hainan Administrative Region as director of the administrator's office because he had written an investigative report on Hainan in the first half of 1983. Some important figures in the province and Beijing set great store by the report and recommended Lei Yu's transfer to Hainan.

Before Ren Zhongyi left his job early this year because of illness, he said, as he handed things over to other leaders of the Provincial CPC Committee: Handle the "Hainan automobile speculation case" and deal with Lei Yu, based on the opinion of the investigation group of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission.

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HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

XINHUA HONG KONG BRANCH DEPUTY DIRECTOR TO RETIRE

HK310219 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 31 Jul 85 p 12

[Article by K.C. Tsang]

[Text] One of the longest-serving deputy directors of the Hong Kong branch of the NEW CHINA NEWS AGENCY [NCNA], Mr Chi Feng, will retire in September after having served in his current post for more than 20 years. An NCNA official said Mr Chi's exact day of departure had not been fixed. But it is understood he will serve for another month or so.

Mr Chi, who is in his mid-60s, was head of the so-called Dong Jiang Division based on Shenzhen across the Hong Kong border during the Sino-Japanese war.

A source said it is likely Mr Chi will return to China. It is not known whether he will assume an advisory position.

Several high-ranking officials of the NCNA Hong Kong office have retired over the past couple of years in line with China's new policy on retirement. For high officials, the retirement age is 65, although many above this are are still serving pending the appointment of replacements.

The former second director of the office, Mr Li Jusheng, retired last year at the end of the Sino-British negotiations on Hong Kong's future arrangements. Mr Li was a member of the Chinese negotiating team.

Two other deputy directors of the office, Mr Ye Feng and Mr Lo Ke-ming, have also retired in the past few months. The editor-in-chief of the agency, Mr Li Chong, also retired recently and has now assumed an advisory post with the NCNA.

The policy of retiring officials at all levels who have served out their terms is being gradually implemented throughout China. A number of ministries have recently been taken over by officials in their late 40s and early 50s, and more and more elderly officials are expected to be retired by September, when the special full session of the Communist Party is convened.

Earlier this week, the chairman of the Guangdong Chinese people's political consultative conference, Mr Liang Weilin, resigned. Mr Liang (74) was head of the NCNA's Hong Kong office until the early 1970s. He returned to China as a vice-governor of Guangdong.